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Gen. Ali's Memoirs
 Page 5

Settlements

Storm brews on new plan

By JOEL GREENBERG
 Jerusalem Post Reporter

The World Zionist Organization Settlement Department will propose, after the rotation in the premiership, that the government set up 20 new settlements in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip, department chief Matityahu Drobless of the Likud said yesterday.

Drobless said the proposals would be submitted to Yitzhak Shamir immediately after he became prime minister. He was speaking to reporters during a tour of six of the proposed settlement sites in the territories. Drobless was accompanied by members of Gush Emunim's Amasa settlement movement.

His remarks drew an immediate response from Nissim Zivili of Labour, who heads the parallel Jewish Agency Settlement Department. Zivili insisted that there would be no change in government spending priorities after the rotation. He said the department's budget was insufficient to fund the establishment of new settlements, since it barely met the vital needs of existing ones.

Drobless visited sites of the proposed settlements of Talmon and Sha'im near Ramallah, Tirzah and Irit northeast of Nablus, Kaffin in the northern West Bank, and Avnei Hefetz near Tulkarm. Most of the sites are on hillsides, some are on the mountain ridge overlooking the Jordan Rift Valley. Some are also near Arab villages, but Settlement Department officials said all the settlements would be built on state land.

Drobless said the coalition agreement provided for the establishment of 27 settlements, six of which were already in the planning and building stages.

"I am confident the government will decide on establishing the settlements," he said. "Settlement building cannot be stopped, and the Likud will do things the right way." He said there was no shortage of potential settlers for the new communities.

Ten settlements could be established in each of the two remaining years of the government's term, Drobless said. Two could be built in the Gaza Strip, three in the Hebron area, and the rest in Samaria, he said.

Drobless said the cost of establishing each settlement would be about \$2m., and that such investment would be the cheapest way of ensuring Israel's security.

(See story p. 4)

Austrian dismay at lower-grade representative

By ILONA HENRY
 Jerusalem Post Correspondent

VIENNA. — Though there has been no official reaction here to the announcement that Israel's next representative to this country will not hold the rank of ambassador, dismay and disappointment was visible among senior Foreign Ministry officials.

President Kurt Waldheim's office said the report was only an announcement from the press spokesman. But diplomatic sources here said that Israel's issuing a press release had demonstrated the strained quality of relations with Austria, since many countries are represented here by charges d'affaires.

The charge d'affaires will be Gideon Yarden.



Egypt's new ambassador to Israel, Mohammed Bassiouny reads the words he inscribed in the presidential guest book. See story below. (Isaac Harari)

U.S., Israel to bar Soviet bid for ME Council debate

By WOLF BLITZER
 Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The U.S. and Israel will strongly resist any diplomatic campaign by the Soviet Union in the coming weeks to bring the Arab-Israeli conflict before the UN Security Council.

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze yesterday called on the Security Council to help establish a "preparatory committee" which would lead to the formal convening of an international conference on the Middle East.

Shevardnadze, addressing the UN General Assembly a day after his meeting with Prime Minister Peres, carefully balanced the Soviet Union's recognition of Israel's existence with the need for the creation of a separate Palestinian state.

Authoritative U.S. and Israeli officials said the Soviets may attempt in the next eight weeks to pass a fresh General Assembly resolution calling for a special Security Council session on the Arab-Israeli conflict. It would be difficult for the U.S. to use its Security Council veto to block such a procedural maneuver.

In recent years, the assembly has annually passed a resolution calling on the UN secretary-general to convene an international conference on the Middle East. But those resolutions were not binding, and, as a result, were always ignored.

Both Washington and Jerusalem have long opposed using the Security Council as a forum for Arab-Israeli diplomacy. They have recognized that there would be a built-in U.S. majority against Israel and a strong barrage of anti-Israel rhetoric. "It's a set-up for a mugging," said one American specialist. U.S. officials

yesterday recalled that that was why they had strongly opposed a joint initiative by France and Egypt in 1983 to convene the Security Council in order to revise Resolution 242 by strengthening its Palestinian component. U.S. and Israeli opposition prevailed at that time.

Still, the Soviets are said to believe that Israel's position on this matter may be "soft." They have referred to Peres's speech before the assembly one year ago in which he acknowledged that the five permanent Security Council members could play some sort of limited, supporting role in establishing an international "forum" for Arab-Israeli negotiations.

U.S. and Israeli officials yesterday insisted that they would strongly resist any enhanced Security Council unless it was worked out in advance that it would simply provide an "umbrella" for an international conference. Jordan has been pressing for an international conference to serve as a "cover" for entering into direct negotiations with Israel.

U.S. and Israeli officials agreed that Foreign Minister Shamir, who is scheduled to switch jobs with Peres next month, is considerably more hardline than Peres in opposing any Security Council role.

Shamir arrived in New York yesterday, the same day Peres returned to Israel, to participate in the opening meetings of the General Assembly. He is also scheduled to meet with many foreign ministers attending the assembly.

Israeli and Soviet officials said yesterday that the two sides would continue to hold meetings in the coming weeks. They were both relatively pleased by the outcome of

the Peres-Shevardnadze meeting in New York.

They said the contacts would be likely to occur at the "ambassadorial level," noting that in recent weeks the Israeli and Soviet envoys in Washington, Meir Rosenne and Yuri Dubinin, have met. This Washington channel was expected to remain open.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovsky told reporters that Peres and Shevardnadze had discussed a resumption of diplomatic relations, broken by Moscow during the 1967 Six Day War. But Petrovsky said that the Soviet Union stressed as a priority the need for an international conference on the Middle East.

Petrovsky said such a peace conference would include guarantees of Israel's existence as well as the right of the Palestinians to self-determination, including an independent state on the West Bank. This was the thrust of the brief section on the Middle East in Shevardnadze's UN speech yesterday.

U.S. officials said that the Soviets were clearly interested in gradually improving relations with Israel as part of their continuing effort to win a greater diplomatic role in the Arab-Israeli negotiating process.

The Soviets have been encouraged by Jordan, Egypt and other more moderate Arab states to restore ties with Israel. Israel and the U.S. have made any enhanced diplomatic role by the Soviets conditional on a restoration of relations with Israel and an easing of the plight of Soviet Jewry.

Israeli officials said that they were pleased by the relatively low-key (Continued on back page)

Shevardnadze 'tried to understand'

By BENNY MORRIS
 Post Diplomatic Correspondent and agencies

Israeli officials yesterday described the meeting in New York between Prime Minister Peres and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze as "a beginning in the effort to normalize relations" between the two countries.

The officials distinguished between previous Israeli-Soviet contacts, such as that at Helsinki last month, which they called "sporadic," and the New York meeting, which they see as a concrete step on the road to normalization of relations, which is code for the re-establishment of diplomatic relations.

Peres, on his return yesterday morning, told reporters at Ben-Gurion Airport that he and Shevardnadze had "agreed to try to take the necessary steps to normalize relations" between the two countries. The two leaders had also spoken about the continuation of contacts which would bring about such normalization, said Peres, who refused

to go into any detail about the content of the 90-minute conversation. Peres said that he and Shevardnadze had agreed not to divulge the contents to the media.

Nimrod Novick, the prime minister's foreign policy adviser, who took part in the meeting, said that the conversation had differed from Israeli expectations "in both its nature and content."

Novick said that the talk, which was 60 minutes longer than planned, had started off "very formally," but had become more informal.

Shevardnadze, according to Novick, who was interviewed on Israel TV's afternoon programme "Even Hadaash," displayed an open, receptive attitude "and tried to understand" Israel's positions. There had been "a detailed discussion of the problem of Soviet Jewry," Novick said.

While Peres continued to condition the Soviet participation in an international peace conference on the Soviet Union's changing its policy towards Jewish emigration and

renewing diplomatic ties with Israel, the prime minister had allowed "room for flexibility," Novick said.

At the press conference at the airport, Peres said that the discussion — conducted through an interpreter both in English and Russian — had been "serious," in a quiet atmosphere, and had been "very much to the point." The meeting, according to Peres, was marked by "an absence of polemics."

Commenting on the meeting yesterday, the Soviet news agency Tass said that Shevardnadze had stressed that peace and stability in the Middle East could only be achieved within the framework of an international conference. Shevardnadze had stressed that peace and stability in the Middle East could only be achieved within the framework of an international conference. Shevardnadze had suggested the need for setting up a "committee" to prepare such a conference, an idea agreed upon earlier this month by Peres and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak at their summit in Alexandria.

Bassiouny becomes ambassador

By JUDY SIEGEL
 Jerusalem Post Reporter

Four years after his predecessor was recalled following the Sabra and Shatilla massacre in Beirut, Mohammed Bassiouny yesterday presented his credentials as Egypt's ambassador at Beit Hanassi. He said he hoped relations between the two countries would "fully progress" and lead to a "lasting and just peace in the region."

An honour guard of military police stood at attention as he walked on a red carpet towards the president's residence, and the 49-year-old envoy, who has been counsellor and chargé d'affaires at the Egyptian Embassy here for six years, seemed moved by the half-hour ceremony.

Bassiouny spoke in Arabic as he presented his letters of credence to President Herzog. And Herzog, who takes two Arabic lessons a week with a private teacher,

responded similarly, congratulating him on being named ambassador.

The Egyptian envoy was promoted to the rank of ambassador after Israel and Egypt reached an agreement over the arbitration of the Taba dispute, 10 days ago. Egypt's first ambassador to Israel was Sa'ad Mortada, who arrived in 1979 but was recalled by the Egyptian government in September 1982. Since then, Bassiouny, who speaks some Hebrew, has been doing the job of ambassador, without holding the rank.

Herzog told reporters after the ceremony that he viewed the event as "another, and a moving, stage in the long process of Israel's becoming a part of the region. I hope that we'll continue on this path until all Arab countries send ambassadors here for similar ceremonies." The Foreign Ministry later held a reception for Bassiouny at the King David Hotel.

IAF raids Lebanon terror bases

BY HIRSH GOODMAN
 Post Defence Correspondent

Israel Defence Forces planes yesterday afternoon bombed terrorist bases east of Damour and some 20 kilometres east of Beirut. The attack — the 10th this year — came at 5:30, and continued for 20 minutes, according to reports from the Lebanese capital.

In an announcement last night, the IDF spokesman said that the Air Force had attacked headquarters and training bases belonging to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and to the Abu Mussa arm of the PLO, both Syrian-supported organizations.

The targets, the announcement continued, had been far from populated areas and used by the terrorists to launch raids against Israel.

Yesterday's air strike came as tension in southern Lebanon was lessening, after a week of a large IDF buildup on the northern border.

The buildup, coupled with tough statements from senior defence officials, was intended to deter further Shi'ite attacks against South Lebanese Army positions in southern Lebanon.

The air attack, it was pointed out to *The Jerusalem Post* last night, had been independent of the situation in the south, and consistent with Israel's policy of pre-emptive attack against terrorism.

According to the Christian Voice of Lebanon, the attack was carried out by eight planes which hit buildings in the towns of Baysour, Kafayoun, Elitah and Shimal on the Druse-controlled ridge of the Damour mountain range. No casualty reports had come in last night.

Rabin backs SLA, vows Israeli help 'when needed'

By MENAHEM HOROWITZ
 Jerusalem Post Reporter and agencies

KIRYAT SHMONA. — Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin yesterday expressed confidence in the South Lebanese Army's ability to keep peace in the security zone, but warned that the IDF would deploy troops "whenever and wherever" required.

After touring SLA positions near Aishiyeh, the site of recent Shi'ite attacks, and meeting with SLA commander Antoine Lahad, Rabin offered his assessment — in English — of their performance.

"I believe they are strong and capable to fulfill their role — to allow relative security to the population in the security zone," Rabin told reporters. "The security zone, relative to any part of Lebanon, lives in peace and economic prosperity. But when there is an increase in terror attacks we would like to create conditions that would allow the SLA to break — in a decisive way, with many casualties — those who attack them."

Rabin said that Israel's role in the security zone had been exaggerated and that most of the work was being done by the SLA. But, he added, Israel would provide additional support "whenever or wherever it is required."

According to senior IDF sources, calm has returned to the north after a recent spate of Hizbollah terror attacks, as a result of the deployment of troops along the northern border.

Prime Minister Peres, speaking on his return from the U.S. and Canada, said yesterday: "I hope the increased tension will subside and I believe this is already happening."

Pressed on the possibility of further Israeli military involvement in Lebanon, Peres said: "I did not come back this morning to escalate the situation in south Lebanon."

The Associated Press reported from Beirut, however, that with Israeli troops and tanks reported poised for a cross-border thrust into Lebanon, Syrian President Hafez Assad was quoted yesterday as threatening a "stunning retaliation."

"If it [Israel] attempts a new invasion, the retaliation will be stunning. It will be a surprise to all," Assad was quoted as saying by the leftist Beirut newspaper *Al-Hakikah*. Assad's remarks were made during a meeting in Damascus with visiting politicians from Lebanon on Monday.

But, he said, the Israelis would not venture an invasion, but would "rather pound their targets with long-range artillery from their side of the border," the newspaper reported.

Israel on Monday massed hundreds of troops by Merkava tanks, M-113 armoured personnel carriers and batteries of long-range artillery along its 80-km. frontier with Lebanon. AP reported.

The Syrian military intelligence chief in Lebanon, Ghazi Kanaan, met Syrian security officers from the Bekaa valley area yesterday and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Katyushas hit French Unifil HQ

BEIRUT. — Four Katyusha rockets crashed into the French command headquarters of Unifil yesterday as troops were having breakfast. No casualties were reported.

Two projectiles hit at 6:30 a.m. and the other two 10 minutes later. All exploded within the two square-kilometre headquarters of the battalion.

UN sources said the four rockets had been mounted under cover of darkness on launchers atop a hill about 700m. east of the French headquarters. They were activated by timing devices at daybreak, the sources said.

The French have been redeploying to less vulnerable positions in the UN-policed area since Friday. Two convoys were seen leaving Maarakeh an hour after the Katyusha attack yesterday. Each was made up of two buses and four jeeps escorted by two armoured personnel carriers, one in front and one at the rear of the convoy. Each bus carried 15 soldiers. They were heading for the village of Jwaya at the southeastern tip of the French zone of operation about 15kms. southeast of Tyre.

Jwaya is the hometown of many wealthy Shi'ites who have built business empires in West Africa and now bankroll Justice Minister Nabih Berri's mainstream Shi'ite Amal militia.

Amal supports Unifil and has vowed to kill any gunman caught attacking the 5,800-man peacekeeping force. Most of the attacks on the French were blamed by local security sources on the Hizbollah.

Security sources in south Lebanon say they believe the French have been made the targets of attack because France is Iraq's main arms supplier in its six-year-old war with Iran.

In a French newspaper interview published yesterday, a pro-Iranian Lebanese leader said the wave of bombings in Paris and attacks on French troops in Lebanon had resulted from an impression given by France that it was the instrument of U.S. policy in the Middle East.

Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, a leader of the Shi'ite Hizbollah, was speaking to *Le Quotidien de Paris* from his home in a Beirut suburb. "France is paying the bill for American policy," Fadlallah said.

In Washington, the Reagan administration yesterday reiterated its strong support for the Unifil presence in south Lebanon. "We continue to strongly support Unifil, as do the government of Lebanon, and the vast majority of the Lebanese, particularly the people of South Lebanon," said State Department spokesman Charles Redman. (See Jemayel, p. 4)

Three MKs in Morocco

Officials deny Hassan's envoy visited Israel

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

The Prime Minister's Office yesterday firmly denied that King Hassan of Morocco's senior political aide Ahmed Guedera, had secretly visited Israel and delivered a message from the king to Prime Minister Peres.

Spokesman Uri Savir denied that Guedera had been here or met Peres, as reported on Israel Radio last night. Peres returned to Israel last night from a 10-day visit to North America.

Savir also could not confirm that MK Rafi Edri was carrying a message from Peres to Hassan.

Edri and fellow MKs Aharon Abutbatzeira and Meir Shitrit are in Morocco for a meeting of the leadership of the world organization of Moroccan Jewish communities.

Minister-without-Portfolio Ezer Weizman, who has been among Peres's main aides in initiating peace contacts with the Arab world, yesterday denied knowledge of any visit by Guedera and said that he had not met the man.

From Algiers, Reuters reported yesterday that five high-ranking Israeli officers toured the Western Sahara this month, according to guerrillas fighting Morocco for the independence of the former Spanish colony.

Polisario guerrillas, in a statement published yesterday by the official Algerian news agency APS, said the five under the command of "a general from Tel Aviv" toured the disputed area in the first week of September.

Peres and Kessar are to be joined by nurses' leaders and by Haim Haberfeld, head of the Histadrut Trade Union Department. After that meeting, Treasury officials and Haberfeld are to resume negotiations this evening.

Treasury negotiators said yesterday they believed that "some progress" had been made. But the nurses denied that claim. The Treasury officials offered the nurses a NIS 100-a-month gross increase in salary, more than double the previous offer, but still not enough to satisfy the nurses.

Peres and Kessar are to be joined by nurses' leaders and by Haim Haberfeld, head of the Histadrut Trade Union Department. After that meeting, Treasury officials and Haberfeld are to resume negotiations this evening.

The nurses' leaders promised yesterday, after four hours of negotiations, not to resume sanctions "for the time being," at least not

Lifestyle



Israelis pack a lot of living into each day, and they do it with style.

On Thursday, The Jerusalem Post takes a 16-page look at the Israeli lifestyle, here and there, coming and going, now and then:

Here — individualized architecture is an idea worth building on;

There — working on a luxury cruise liner is, for one Tel Avivian, the greatest job in the world;

Coming back to the limelight, singer Shuli Natan rebuilds her career;

Going vegetarian — Moshav Amirim is a "vegetarian heaven on Earth";

Now — hats are back!

Then — what was it like to be a resident student on Mount Scopus 50 years ago?

All this and more, free, with tomorrow's

THE JERUSALEM POST

The weather at major Swissair destinations

	23.9.86	MIN.	MAX.	
AMSTERDAM	12	5	18	Clear
BRUSSELS	12	5	18	Clear
BUEENOS AIRES	11	5	18	Clear
CHICAGO	20	12	28	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	10	5	15	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	10	5	15	Cloudy
GENEVA	10	5	15	Cloudy
HAMBURG	10	5	15	Cloudy
HONGKONG	25	17	33	Clear
JERUSALEM	11	7	15	Clear
LONDON	10	5	15	Cloudy
MADRID	10	5	15	Cloudy
MONTREAL	10	5	15	Cloudy
NEW YORK	14	7	21	Cloudy
OSLO	10	5	15	Cloudy
PARIS	10	5	15	Cloudy
RIO DE JANEIRO	16	8	24	Cloudy
SAO PAULO	14	7	21	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	10	5	15	Cloudy
TOKYO	21	13	29	Clear
TORONTO	11	5	17	Cloudy
VIENNA	10	5	15	Cloudy
ZURICH	10	5	15	Cloudy

*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

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THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	17	22-32	34
Golan	21	18-34	36
Nahariya	20	19-32	34
Safad	20	19-32	34
Haifa Port	20	19-32	34
Tiberias	20	19-32	34
Nazareth	20	19-32	34
Afula	20	19-32	34
Shomron	20	19-32	34
Tel Aviv	20	19-32	34
R-G Airport	20	19-32	34
Jerusalem	20	19-32	34
Gaza	20	19-32	34
Beersheba	20	19-32	34
Eilat	20	19-32	34

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

The Haifa Rotary Club will hear a "My Job Talk" by a member at its weekly meeting at the Hof Hotel at 1 p.m. today.

The Jerusalem Rotary Club will hold its regular luncheon at 1 p.m. today, at the YMCA.

Birth

SCHWARTZ. - To Rabbi Barry and Debby Schwartz, Haifa, a daughter, on September 22, 1986, brother to Nadav, granddaughter to Dr. Rudy and Barbara Schwartz and Miryam and Ben Shuman.

ARRIVALS

Mr. David R. Hertz, international campaign chairman of the Israel Boat Organization, to meet with government officials and participate in the World ORT Congress.

Trespass charges against Palestinian

By JOEL GREENBERG

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Palestinian activist Mubarak Awad was charged yesterday with trespassing and incitement during a tree-planting demonstration earlier this year near the settlement of Sussi in the West Bank.
Awad said he had been informed of the charges at Jerusalem's Russian Compound Police Station, where he was released on NIS 10,000 bail, pending his appearance for questioning today at the Hebron military government headquarters.
Awad, who heads the Palestinian Centre for the Study of Non-Violence, led villagers from Yatta and other demonstrators in planting trees on disputed land near Sussi on March 21.

Harish to decide on 'Keren Teddy'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Attorney-General Yosef Harish will decide "within a few days" whether to close the file concerning the so-called "Keren Teddy," ("Teddy Fund") or to press charges against Jerusalem mayor Teddy Kollek.

A fortnight ago Harish asked Kollek's attorneys, Yigal Arnon and Michael Heshin, for their comments on certain findings of a police investigation of the fund which was completed last May.

Harish and the State Attorney's Office will now decide whether to press charges against the mayor.

Kollek is said to have distributed over \$100,000 to various people and institutions from a private discretionary fund of donations given him by friends from abroad to distribute as he saw fit.

The existence of the fund came to light during a separate police probe of alleged financial manipulations by the former head of Jerusalem's urban improvement department, Mordechai Darwish.

Rambam inaugurates special children's hospital

HAIFA (Iim). - Rambam Hospital yesterday inaugurated Israel's first children's hospital. It will provide full services to cater to the special needs of hospitalized children.

The five-story building was built at a cost of \$3.7 million from the estate of Yitzhak Menashe Meir.

Rambam has also inaugurated a park named after Leon and Marilyn Klinghoffer. Klinghoffer was killed last year by terrorists aboard the hijacked cruise ship Achille Lauro.

LOTTO. - The winning number in yesterday's lotto draw were: 3, 7, 9, 25, 33, 40 and 12 (the additional number).

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Ya'ari-Granot trial

Expert: Malavski choked with pillow

By YORAM GAZIT

TEL AVIV. - Pathologist Baruch Gaei stole the show in the Ya'ari-Granot murder trial yesterday, when he told the court that American tourist Mala Malavski had not been killed by blows to her head with a rolling pin, but had been suffocated with a pillow. But his testimony was disputed by another pathologist.

Gaei, who was called to testify by Granot's attorney, discounted Granot's testimony that her co-defendant Hava Ya'ari had killed Malavski by striking her over the head with a rolling pin.

Granot has testified that on the evening of the murder - March 10, 1985 - Ya'ari drove Malavski to the rear of the Mandarin Hotel near the Tel Aviv Country Club. Parking her car on the pretense of wanting to clean its windows, Ya'ari had put a pillow over Malavski's face and had hit her over the head, according to Granot.

Testimony has thus far revolved around whether Malavski was killed by the blows to her head, or by being run over by Ya'ari's car. No one has yet suggested that she was suffocated to death.

Gaei, whose testimony was hard to follow at times, told the court only four to five minutes were needed to suffocate Malavski with the pillow. At one point, Gaei was interrupted by prosecutor Pnina Devorin who said: "You are talking nonsense."

Also on the witness stand yesterday was the former head of the Institute of Forensic Medicine at Abu Kabir, Dr. Bezael Bloch, summoned to the scene on the night of the murder, and author of the autopsy report.

Bloch told the court that fractured vertebrae, which could only be the result of a blow by a heavy instrument, possibly a car, had caused Malavski's death.

Bloch had originally believed Malavski had been killed in a hit-and-run accident. That theory was based on her having been hit from behind on her left shoulder.

Coroner Yehuda Hiss, who testified for the prosecution earlier in the trial, suggested that Malavski had been hit when she was in front of Ya'ari's car and had then been run over until she

was scalped. That, too, explained the fracture in Malavski's left shoulder, he said.

Reacting to that explanation, Bloch said: "Very strange, but possible." But he said he had not found signs that Malavski had been hit with something like a rolling pin at the back of her head.

Earlier in yesterday's session, District Court President Judge Hanna Eynor asked Granot how she could have seen in the darkness that the rolling pin Ya'ari held in her right hand was 10 centimetres long, and how she could distinguish between a rolling pin and a stick. Granot replied: "I think there was a light in the car."

For the first time yesterday, Granot seemed less than calm. Towards the end of the session she sat for a long while with bowed head.

Ya'ari burst into tears when the pathologists gave their testimony. But she appeared more confident than previously and only when the guard between her and Granot left his place, did she tremble and give Granot a glance that seemed to mix fear with revulsion.

Police to prosecute bank fraud suspects

By MENACHEM SHALEV

For The Jerusalem Post

Police have completed their investigation of an alleged foreign exchange embezzlement racket at the United Mizrahi Bank, recommending that the suspects be prosecuted.

Police say the sophisticated scheme involved the bank's former director of foreign transactions, Rafi De-Levi; a clerk in the department, Rina Zeiri; and another unidentified man who had power of attorney over several foreign resident accounts; and Moshe Kraus, former director of the bank's New York branch.

According to police, the suspects illegally traded in foreign exchange and smuggled part of the proceeds abroad. They are said to have bought and sold foreign currency in both "spot" transactions, where currency is bought or sold at the same day's exchange rate, and "forward" transactions, where currency is bought and sold at the exchange rate of some specific future date.

The bank employees allegedly delayed registering the transactions in the bank's computer until they knew the profit or loss outcome. Profitable deals were transferred to the "straw" bank accounts controlled by the "fourth man." Unprofitable deals were registered to an account of the bank itself.

In this way, police say, the suspects made a profit of over \$1 million. Sixty per cent went to De-Levi, who split his share with Zeiri, and Kraus. The remainder went to the "fourth man."

Details of the fraud were contained in an internal United Mizrahi Bank report.

Kraus, who had opened a fictitious account in the New York bank to which some of the money was funnelled, had refused to come to Israel for interrogation. But, since his actions also infringe U.S. law, police have asked New York authorities to continue investigating him.

The fraud unit file was transferred this week to the Tel Aviv District Attorney's office.

Israel Bar: It's up to Harish to act on two GSS attorneys

By MENACHEM SHALEV

The Israel Bar yesterday asked Attorney-General Yosef Harish to take disciplinary proceedings against the two pardoned Shin Bet (General Security Services) attorneys.

Meeting in Tel Aviv, the Bar decided that since Harish had declined to give it details about the two lawyers, it was up to him to lodge a complaint against them.

The continued service of the two attorneys, who have admitted to falsifying evidence and suborning witnesses to commit perjury before commissions investigating the slaying of two terrorists caught following the hijacking of a bus in April 1984, has created a rift between the Shin Bet and the State Attorney's Office.

Harish is known not to be inclined to lodge complaints against the pair, but he has said that they should be removed from their posts as head and deputy of the Shin Bet legal department. He has refused to give the Bar the personal details of the two lawyers, for reasons of state security.

Ministry delays could keep hundreds out of university

By JONATHAN KARP

and BERNARD JOSEPHS

Scores of students who passed the bagrut (matriculation) exam this summer descended on the Education Ministry yesterday in a final attempt to obtain their certificates and beat this year's deadline for university registration.

When not scurrying between offices in the ministry's examination department, students waited nervously in the halls or departed excitedly for the Hebrew University, documents in hand.



Teddy Kollek joins nearly 1,500 UJA delegates in an expression of solidarity with Soviet Jews last night at Jerusalem's Sultan's Pool. (Rahamim Israeli)

Flames of hope at UJA gathering

Jerusalem Post Reporter

What began last night as the official opening of the 1987 United Jewish Appeal-Federation fundraising campaign culminated in a mass demonstration of solidarity with Soviet Jewry. Towards the end of a multi-media presentation at Jerusalem's Sultan's Pool, a musical selection was dedicated to those Russian Jews still yearning for liberation.

Suddenly, flames of hope began to flicker in the darkness as one person after another kindled a match. The individual flames grew into a groundswell of light as

close to 1,500 people rose to their feet in a symbolic stance with the Jews of Russia.

Vladimir Brodsky, the former Prisoner of Zion who arrived in Israel on Sunday night, participated in the rally. He was released by the Soviet authorities after serving only one year of a three-year prison term.

UJA national chairman Martin Steil pledged to Brodsky that American Jewry would do its utmost to speed the exodus of Soviet Jews so that they too might live in freedom.

How fast can the president drive?

By MENACHEM SHALEV

and JUDY SIEGEL

Did the police chase President Chaim Herzog's car, or did they only "detect" it speeding along at 119 kilometers per hour?

Does the president have a special dispensation to break the speed limit "for security reasons?"

Perhaps more pertinent was the question posed by a senior police officer who said, "Why is it more acceptable that the president risk injury in a traffic accident than in a remotely possible terror attack on him?"

These questions were being tossed back and forth yesterday between Beit Hanassi and the police Southern District, after the president's car was detected travelling at 119 kph on the Beit Kama road in the Negev. Herzog was on his way to a celebration of the 40th anniversary of the

establishment of 11 settlements in the Negev.

Both sides, obviously embarrassed at the publicity, agreed that the car, initially described by the police as "a big American car," had indeed been speeding.

Beit Hanassi first claimed that the President was allowed to exceed the speed limit for security reasons. Police officers maintain that although the president may have legitimate reasons to break the speed limit on occasion, "the speed limit is set by law and applies to all."

"The president may have immunity from prosecution, but that's another matter," said one senior police officer, who, like most of his fellow officers contacted about the incident, preferred to remain anonymous.

In any case, counters Beit Hanassi, "security men sometimes tell

their driver to drive faster."

And about the chase: although Southern District spokesman Rafi Levi says that the probe into Monday evening's incident will only be completed today, police sources insist that a police squad car had indeed chased the president's car for several minutes, but failed to overtake it. The car then radioed ahead to another squad car, which recognized the "big American car" as belonging to the president. It was subsequently called off by Southern District headquarters.

But Herzog and his aide report that they "did not notice" any car chasing them.

Sources at Beit Hanassi did add ironically that nothing was reported in the press about the 40th anniversary celebration, while the news of the "police chase" had hit the front pages.

TA protests polluting turbines

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Tel Aviv municipality was furious yesterday at the decision to introduce gas operated turbines at Reading Gimmel, the inactive power station in north Tel Aviv. The Ministerial Economic Committee's decision was taken over the strong opposition of Interior Minister Yitzhak Peretz.

Energy Minister Moshe Shahal told the committee meeting that the turbines were needed to provide the Reading Gimmel power station with a back-up system to prevent power failures. Israel Electrical Corporation head Yitzhak Hofi assured ministers that the gas turbines would be activated for only a few hours during the entire year.

Nevertheless, Tel Aviv Mayor

Shlomo Lahat termed the new measure "an ecological disaster that will produce pollution equivalent to 2,000 extra buses." In a telegram to Peretz, Lahat said that when Reading Gimmel was established, the municipality had been told no ecological damage would be done; but "the truth is that it daily affects the health of Tel Aviv's residents."

Shahal said yesterday that the gas turbines were being introduced in line with the recommendation of a commission of inquiry into the November 1983 country-wide power black-out. The commission had recommended equipping all active power stations with a back-up capable of supplying electricity within minutes of any failure.

VACATION. - The Israel Association for the War Against Cancer is sponsoring a vacation camp for children with cancer and their parents. The camp is to be held on September 25-28 at the Ya'ari Rest House of Kupat Holim.

ESCAPE. - Roni Shirazi, 19, serving a 21-month sentence for driving without a licence, escaped from the Tel Mond prison near Netanya on Monday night. He was still on the run last night.

RABIN BACKS

(Continued from Page One)

asked them to be on maximum alert, because Syria believed a large-scale Israeli operation in Lebanon was imminent, the Voice of Lebanon radio reported yesterday.

Reuters reported from Tyre that Shi'ite fighters had been placed on maximum alert in South Lebanon after an Israeli military buildup on the border.

"We have been ordered to go on maximum alert after reports of a possible invasion," said a Shi'ite Amal militiaman at one of several checkpoints thrown across coastal roads at Tyre.

Witnesses said that despite the militia alert, traffic was normal and most shops and businesses were open. But at the nearby village of Siddiquine, a Hizbollah leader shrugged off reports that hundreds of Israeli troops had massed in northern Israel.

"They are partial concentrations aimed at rebuilding the morale of the Lahad army," he said.

Gov't of no alternative

IN PERSON ROY ISACOWITZ

MK Menachem Porush's dislike of the national unity government will not prevent him from voting confidence in the new-old team when it is reconstituted under Yitzhak Shamir next month.

"It is a government of no alternative," says Porush, one of two Agudat Yisrael MKs. "Labour and the Likud have no alternative and neither do we. No one is happy, but we live with it. All indications are that we will continue to support the government."

Porush's dislike of the government stems from his brief and unhappy period as deputy minister of welfare, a post he resigned after repeated clashes with Labour and Social Affairs Minister Moshe Katzav.

It also stems from his perception of the government as impotent on the important issues. "As it is, the Arabs are not making any moves towards us, but if they ever did, the government would be unable to decide," he says. "Had Begin been dependent on reaching agreement with Shamir and (Minister-without-Portfolio Moshe Arens), we would never have accepted the Camp David accords."

Most of all, Porush's dislike of the government stems from the reduced influence of the religious parties in the present coalition. With the support of both Labour and the Likud, government leaders have little need to take the feelings of the religious parties into account.

Porush seems to hanker after the old days, when the Aguda was "in the heart of things." "If they're not dependent on you, you're worth very little," he says bitterly.

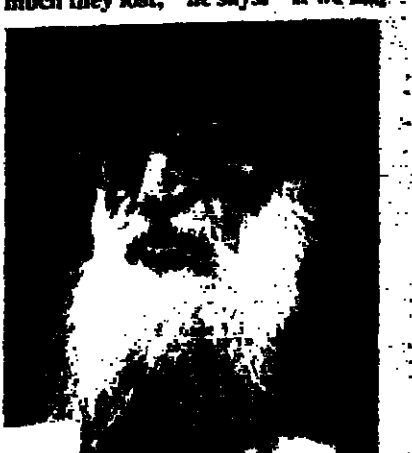
The reduced influence of the religious parties has drawn them closer together. They have acted in concert on several pieces of legislation and Porush sees that trend increasing over the next two years. The significant foreign policy differences between the Aguda and the National Religious Party, for example, will have no influence on the measure of cooperation between them, he says.

Porush does not believe that Labour stands a chance of establishing a narrowly-based government, if only because its approach on religious questions has alienated the religious parties. But he does not discount the possibility of Aguda support for Labour, were the latter to

mend its ways. "Labour's platform is bad enough, but the attitude of its Knesset caucus to religious issues is far worse," he says. "Labour's biggest mistake is in seeing the religious parties, and not the Likud, as its competitor."

With that, he is full of praise for the prime minister. "Were it not for our contacts with Peres, the Gulf War would be very wide. Peres has displayed far more understanding than the rest of his party."

As for the rivalry between his party and Shas, Porush maintains that Aguda's electorate has realized the mistake it made when it reduced its Knesset representation by 50 per cent in 1984, with the defection supporting the newly-established Shas. "The voters have realized how much they lost," he says. "If we had



Menachem Porush (Brünnel)

had more MKs, the coalition would have looked entirely different. But Shas is a passing phenomenon and we will return to our full strength in the next elections," he predicted.

The internal struggles in Aguda are a thing of the past, Porush says. A "conciliation delegation" from the international Agudat Yisrael has brought the factions together and the reorganization of the party, complete with a reassignment of party positions, "should begin in a few weeks."

Foreign Ministry ignorant of meeting with Chinese

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

The Foreign Ministry yesterday said that it had no knowledge of a meeting last week between director-general of the Prime Minister's Office Avraham Tamir and Chinese officials in Paris.

The ministry officials were commenting on a report, originating in New York, that Tamir last week left Prime Minister Peres's entourage in the U.S. and flew to Paris secretly to discuss with Chinese officials the possible establishment of relations between the two countries.

Tamir yesterday declined all comment on the matter and Peres, returning from his trip to North America, told reporters that it was "early yet" and "the Chinese are known for their long marches," when asked about the prospect of such ties.

Officials in Jerusalem firmly denied reports that Israel and China were about to sign an agreement facilitating cooperation on economic and energy matters, as reported on Israel Television news on Monday night. The report said that an Israeli delegation was due to leave for China to sign the agreement.

Observers in Jerusalem speculated that China might have been prompted by the recent Soviet-Israeli contacts in Helsinki and New York to send out feelers to Jerusalem. These contacts could presage the restoration of diplomatic ties between Israel and the Soviet Union.

ion, which would enable Moscow to join the Middle East peace process.

China, one of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, would be likely to participate in an international conference on Middle East peace. But Israel has insisted that, apart from the Arab states, only states with diplomatic relations with Jerusalem are acceptable as participants in such a conference.

MICHEL ZLOTOWSKI reports from Paris:

A Chinese official yesterday denied reports that Avraham Tamir, director-general of the Prime Minister's Office, had met with Chinese diplomats to discuss renewing diplomatic ties between Jerusalem and Peking on a recent visit here.

"I have not heard of such a meeting," the Chinese Embassy spokesman told The Jerusalem Post. "I do not believe that story. China's position is perfectly clear and has not changed."

Reliable Israeli sources in Paris said Tamir had spent four days here on a "private visit." Most of his time was spent with Israeli Ambassador Ovadia Sofer and with friends. He flew back to Israel on Monday.

The same sources said that a high-ranking foreign ministry official, in charge of the Far East foreign desk, and also spent a few days in Paris last week.

Cinerama to open as disco

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN

TEL AVIV. - The huge, domed Cinerama building abandoned for the past 12 years, is to open its five gates next week as an enormous, ultra-modern discotheque and hall.

Singers Joan Armatrading, C. C. Catch, Princess, Shalom Hanoch and Shlomo Artzi, and British productions of the musical "Cats" and "Aladdin's Magic Lamp" are some of the performances scheduled at the Cinerama for the coming year.

The Cinerama was built in 1964. In 1970 it was converted into a cinema providing a three-dimensional effect to which audiences came from all over the country to see "Camelot," "Chitty Chitty Bang Bang" and "Around the World in 80 Days."

The Cinerama, owned by the Eisenberg Group, closed in 1973. Various plans to convert it into a hypermarket, a fire station, and a film production hall, all came to nothing.

The current venture has an estimated \$2 million investment by entrepreneurs Shalom Fenster and Benny Wintzberg and investors Amos Barzilay, Yohanan Ackerman and Bezael Mizrahi, and "hidden partners."

We mourn the passing of our beloved

FRANCES LEIBOWITZ

The funeral will take place at 2.45 p.m. today, Wednesday, September 24, 1986 at Har Hamenuhot Cemetery, Jerusalem.

Husband: Sam Leibowitz, Brooklyn
Children: Naomi and Mel Levine, Brooklyn
Dr. Shalom Krumbeln, Brooklyn
Grandchildren: David and Amy Krumbeln, Jerusalem
Howie and Eddy Levine, Brooklyn
Marc Levine, Brooklyn
Debby and Avey Wenger, New Jersey

SHULAMIT FRIEDA ATKIN

The funeral will leave from Mandelbaum Gate today, Wednesday, September 24 at 3 p.m. for the Har Hazeitim cemetery. Please call to Shiva at 2 Rehov Shai, Ramot 02, Jerusalem.

Husband: Abraham Atkin
Father: Harry Chaim Zvi

'Saving South Lebanon' crucial

Jemayel opposes Unifil withdrawal

PARIS — Lebanese President Amin Jemayel, in an interview published yesterday in *Le Monde*, said any withdrawal of Unifil troops from Lebanon would have disastrous consequences.

Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk Sharaa, in a separate interview in the Paris newspaper, said Damascus was concerned by reports linking it to the current terror campaign in Paris.

"Israel would reoccupy a part of the South Lebanese territory. A new exodus of population would submerge Beirut. Fundamentalism would be exacerbated in the south," Jemayel said in the interview, referring to a possible Unifil withdrawal.

"If you give up here, terrorism will continue to follow you... terrorism is poisoning the existence of the inter-

national community. It has to be fought at the source."

Interviews with Jemayel and Sharaa coincided with the announcement that a ninth person died from injuries suffered during the Paris bombings.

Five attacks over a 10-day period beginning September 8 have killed nine people and injured 163. The latest to die was Bertrand Gauthier, a 29-year-old policeman who was injured while carrying a bomb from a crowded café on the Champs-Élysées to an underground parking lot.

Jemayel told *Le Monde* it was important to denounce the states that support terrorism.

"Call them by their name. Don't compromise with them," he said. He did not, however, designate any

himself. Referring to attacks on the French Unifil contingent and last week's murder of the French military attaché in Beirut, Jemayel said the way to stop such attacks was to help the Lebanese government.

"You must help Lebanon reestablish its sovereignty over all of its national territory," he said. "At the same time, you will eliminate the dens, the sanctuaries where the terrorists now are prospering."

In remarks made in Beirut yesterday, the 44-year-old Maronite president also said the South was the key to ending the country's 11-year-old civil war.

"Responsibility for South Lebanon is not confined to Lebanon," he told thousands of people at his

hometown of Bikfaya in Christian East Beirut. "It belongs to the Arab countries also. That is why I call on brotherly Arab countries in general and particularly Syria for support in helping clear the tense situation."

"We consider saving the South is the way to the stability of Lebanon and its salvation," Jemayel added.

Sharaa, in the *Le Monde* interview, said Syria was disturbed "by the attitude of certain French media which are trying to find a link between Syria and the attacks in Paris."

The foreign minister said his country has denounced terrorism, and vigorously condemned the murder of the military attaché. But he noted the French press did not give much prominence to that fact. (AP, Reuters)



French policemen check the identity card of a passerby as he opens his bag to be searched near the Beauvoir Museum in Paris yesterday. Heavy security was implemented in the French capital following two weeks of bombings. (Reuters telephoto)

Reagan veto on sanctions expected

PRETORIA (Reuters). — Foreign Minister Pik Botha said yesterday it was possible the White House would veto economic sanctions against South Africa voted by the U.S. Congress.

Botha told a news conference the veto could come this week.

He said he believed President Ronald Reagan would wish to retain control over foreign policy decisions.

"If I am correct in that assumption, then perhaps it is not so far-

fetched to believe the bill may be vetoed in the course of this week," he said.

Botha's news conference was largely devoted to threatened U.S. sanctions which would seek to pressure Pretoria into speeding up apartheid reforms.

He did not rule out the possibility that Reagan would issue an executive order containing some sanctions and said tremendous pressure was being exerted on the president.

Botha said sanctions would harm South Africa but "not kill us."

Aquino goes home after taking U.S. by storm

NEW YORK (AFP). — A triumphant Corason Aquino has left New York on her way back to Manila, having won the hearts of Americans and establishing herself in the eyes of the Reagan administration as a credible and effective leader of the Philippines.

Before she came, fears were expressed by U.S. officials that she was not tough enough with the Philippines' Communist insurgency and was not politically strong enough to ensure effective government.

But her talks with President Reagan at the White House and her memorable address to a joint session of the Congress left U.S. political leaders in no doubt that she would handle Philippine problems "my way."

She brought her message of "people power" to the UN on Monday and warned those struggling to

achieve freedom and human rights around the world not to count on international organizations like the UN for help to achieve them.

The Philippine leader criticized the "hypocrisy" within the organization by "those who claim one standard of behaviour and behave according to another back home."

Aquino admitted it was not up to the UN to judge one political system against another. But she told the 159 member delegations that if it "does not notice how governments treat people, it is nothing. The UN is about people. If it fails them, can it be any better than its most corrupt and oppressive member state?"

Her appearance brought the UN to a virtual standstill as secretariat workers — including several hundred Filipinos — jammed corridors to watch closed-circuit television transmissions of her speech.

British opposition angry over Weinberger's attack

LONDON (Reuters). — An unprecedented attack by U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger on the defence policies of Britain's opposition Labour Party yesterday drew angry accusations that the Reagan administration was interfering in the internal politics of its closest European ally.

Weinberger said in a television interview with the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) that Labour's anti-nuclear defence policies risked causing the breakup of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Nato).

The interview is due to be screened next Monday on the opening night of Labour's annual conference. Its contents were released by the Pentagon and appeared in yesterday's *Wall Street Journal*.

Labour's defence spokesman Denis Davies said Weinberger's intervention was a crude attempt to swing British public opinion against Labour in favour of Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

"I think that Mr. Weinberger is very anti-Labour. He's anti-social democracy in general," he told Reuters.

"Countries that are allies should not say these sort of things about

each other because governments change and they must continue to deal with one another," Davies added.

Labour, which currently enjoys a comfortable lead over Thatcher's Conservatives in public opinion polls, says it will scrap Britain's nuclear arsenal, close U.S. nuclear bases in Britain and seal off territorial waters to U.S. ships carrying nuclear weapons if it wins power in an election widely expected to be held next year.

But Davies said Labour remained loyal to Nato and, if elected, would continue to commit 95 per cent of Britain's defence spending to the alliance.

Woman, 113, dies in U.S.

LIBERTYVILLE, Illinois (AP). — A memorial service for a 113-year-old woman who for several months was the oldest living person on record will be held today.

Mamie Keith died Saturday. Local officials sent the *Guinness Book of World Records* documents proving Mrs. Keith was the oldest living person on record after the death of a 120-year-old Japanese man earlier this year. She was born March 22, 1873, in Anna, Illinois.

MIDEAST NEWS IN BRIEF

Hamas Arabs to meet

BEIRUT (AP). — The rulers of Syria, Iraq and Algeria will hold a summit conference in the next few days to discuss Israel's diplomatic incursions in the Arab world, the leftist newspaper *Al-Safir* said yesterday. It quoted unnamed informed Arab sources as saying Libya's Muammar Gaddafi, Syria's Hafez Assad and Algeria's Chadli Bendjedid were discussing a date and venue for the summit.

Gunners clash in Beirut

BEIRUT (AP). — Christian and Muslim militia gunners clashed in a mid-city shelling duel across Beirut's dividing Green line yesterday and five mortar rounds crashed around Justice Minister Nabih Berri's house, police reported. They said no casualties were reported from the duels that broke out at mid-afternoon and persisted after nightfall despite a cease-fire called at sundown.

Canadian aid to Lebanon

DAMASCUS (AP). — Canada has approved a grant of 400,000 Canadian dollars to help the war-ridden population of South Lebanon, a Canadian embassy spokesman said yesterday. The grant will be offered to the UN disaster relief coordinator to assist approximately 50,000 people "severely affected by continuing conflict in the south," the spokesman said.

14 accused of terror

KUWAIT (AP). — Kuwait's public prosecution yesterday officially accused 14 persons of terrorist acts, including a suicidal attack last year on the motorcade of the emir, Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmed al-Sabah. Thirteen of the defendants were referred to the state security court for trial. The 14th was killed when he crashed his car into the motorcade of the ruler on May 25, 1985.

GCC opposes U.S. intervention in Gulf

British-flag tanker attacked

BAGHDAD (AP). — An Iranian helicopter gunship rocketed a British-flag tanker in the southern neutral sector of the Gulf waters yesterday, while Iraq reported two Iranian infantry and marine onslaughts on Iraqi positions in the southern Majnoon oil fields were repulsed.

Defence ministers of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) will meet in Muscat on October 4 to discuss Gulf war attacks on shipping and security plans, diplomatic sources in Riyadh said yesterday.

But the secretary-general of the GCC said in Washington on Monday that it would be the "kiss of death" for U.S. troops to be deployed in their defence.

Abdullah Bishara told the National Press Club the GCC did not want the U.S. to intervene in its defence if Iran gained the upper hand in its

six-year-old war with Iraq. The GCC is made up of Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates.

"I think we in the Gulf have determination to defend our territories. Under no circumstances can we invite troops, guests, volunteers, half-volunteers," Bishara said. "This is a prescription for disaster."

In yesterday's tanker attack, Gulf-based marine salvage executives said the 122,000-ton *Paros* was in ballast and sailing to the Saudi Arabian port of Ras Tanura when it was fired upon near the island of Abu Musa.

The Iranian helicopter fired two rockets at the vessel's engine room, igniting a fire that the crew later extinguished. There were no crew injuries, said the executives.

Britain's minister of state for defence procurement, Lord Trefgarne, yesterday expressed his govern-

ment's concern over the attacks on commercial vessels by Iraq and Iran.

"We deeply deplore all attacks on unarmed civilian shipping, in the Gulf or elsewhere. We think merchant ships should be allowed to go about their lawful business in accordance with the international law..." he told a news conference in Bahrain.

Meanwhile Iran reiterated its determination to end the Gulf war within six months. The Islamic Republic news agency, monitored in Nicosia, quoted Col. Sayyad Shirazi, member of the Supreme Defence Council that coordinates the war effort against Iraq, as saying: "This is a fateful year in the war because the Iraqi forces are more vulnerable than ever."

Iran reportedly has massed more than 650,000 troops along the 1,180 km. battlefield for a "final blow" against Iraq.



A Leopard II tank is ignored by a gaggle of geese during Nato autumn maneuvers outside Wuerzburg, West Germany. (Reuters telephoto)

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

King takes third wife

MBABANE (AFP). — Swaziland's 19-year-old English public school educated King Mswati III has taken a third wife following a weekend ceremony shrouded in mystery, according to reports from the kingdom sandwiched between South Africa and Mozambique.

All Swazi kings are expected to be polygamous. King Mswati's late father, Sobhuza II, was reputed to have had 60 wives by the time he died in 1982, aged 83.

King Mswati, crowned last April in a lavish ceremony, appears to be following the tradition. His first two wives are high school pupils, according to reliable sources.

The third wife is expected to take part in public life.

'G.I. Brides' back home

LONDON (Reuters). — For the first time since they left their native Britain 40 years ago to be with the U.S. servicemen they loved, hundreds of "G.I. Brides" are returning home for a reunion.

The four-day gathering which starts tomorrow is billed as the last event celebrating the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II.

Organizers say more than 250 women, many now widows, will take part in the festivities in the port town of Southampton from which they set sail for the U.S.

Between January and October of 1946, 70,000 war brides sailed aboard U.S. naval vessels and oceanliners to be reunited with their husbands whom they met while the men were stationed in Britain.

UN DUES. — China has notified the UN it is paying up nearly \$4.4 million in UN dues withheld over the years for various political reasons.

Medvedkovs reached Vienna with Brodskys

Soviet peace activists supported by West

VIENNA (AP). — Two emigrated Soviet peace activists said yesterday the "Trust Group" or unofficial Soviet Peace Movement has survived because of strong western support.

Yuri Medvedkov, 57, and his 36-year-old wife Olga arrived here on Friday from Moscow with another Soviet peace-worker couple, Vladimir Brodsky and his wife, who left for Israel.

"The major explanation for our durability is that we are part of the International Peace Movement," Medvedkov said, speaking in accented English.

He said: "The (Soviet) Independent Peace Movement cannot exist without the support from the West." And he mentioned the great number of western peace workers who have visited their Soviet colleagues to

take part in peaceful demonstrations in the recent past.

The Medvedkovs, who are planning to settle in the U.S. and join the American Peace Movement, became active members of the Moscow "group to establish trust between the USSR and the USA" three weeks after it was founded in 1982.

The "Trust Group" calls for the abolition of nuclear weapons. East and West, and for the establishment of a four-sided dialogue where both the public and government of the U.S. and the Soviet Union should be able to participate.

Medvedkov, a geographer and a senior officer in the World Health Organization in 1968-72 in Geneva cited some example of official harassment and imprisonment of people active in the unofficial peace movement declaring that "independ-

ent behaviour is punishable" in the Soviet Union.

He said the "Trust Group" consists of a "core group" of 11 members, some 70 activists as well as 1,000 supporters in Moscow and another 1,000 or so outside the Soviet capital.

But, he added, of the 11 original founding members only about half are at large and still in the Soviet Union.

"Our major concern is to avoid a worldwide holocaust...to pressure Soviet leaders to repeat their pledge of peace," said Medvedkov.

Olga, who also addressed reporters in English, suggested while the group has always been cautious to propose reforms in the Soviet Union, it was impossible not to get in trouble with authorities and that "peace cannot be in labour camps."

Despite the problems with police, Medvedkov noted "we have opened up to a certain extent, Soviet society, a window of transparency," but he added it had always been risky to meet with western activists in homes or take part in joint open-air demonstrations.

He said it was still not clear whether there would be deep-going changes in official behaviour toward independent peace groups or dissidents under Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Recalling the release by former Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev of about one million people from prison camps in the 1960s, Medvedkov said "he (Gorbachev) has yet to introduce something like that."

Medvedkov made, however, clear that Soviet authorities find it difficult to put peace activists on trial and hence, have often limited themselves to brief detentions and questioning.

In one demonstration at the entrance of Moscow's Gorky Park on August 6, he recalled, 800 leaflets were distributed warning people of health hazards from low-level radiation and giving information on possibly contaminated foods in the wake of the Chernobyl reactor accident on April 26.

Some people were detained for about two hours then, said Medvedkov who also recalled that on August 17 the same leaflets were handed out for over two hours. "All pamphlets were distributed and there were no arrests," he said.

His wife Olga added: "Maybe that was because that very evening Gorbachev held his speech on the Soviet nuclear testing moratorium."

The Medvedkovs, who arrived here with their two children and their grandparents, said they would follow invitations by peace groups in Holland, Belgium, France and Britain to propagate their cause before going to the U.S.

ECEVIT. — Former Turkish prime minister Bulent Ecevit was acquitted by an Ankara court yesterday of breaching a ban imposed by the former military government on his involvement in party politics.

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DETAILS AT ALL TRAVEL AGENCIES

The three-party summit that didn't come off

Assad rejected Sadat offer to join talks, former official reveals

Murad Al-Imari

First of two parts

FORMER EGYPTIAN President Anwar Sadat invited Syrian President Hafez Assad to join him in his dramatic 1977 visit to Jerusalem, reveals former Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hassan Ali in his soon-to-be published book on the Egyptian-Israeli peace process, *Believements and Negotiations*.

"Had Assad not rejected the plan," Ali writes, "the projected visit to Israel would have become a tripartite summit comprising the three major parties in the question, and peace in the region would have been pushed to a broader and more comprehensive stage."

But Assad was unwilling to jeopardize his political standing in the Arab world and the material support Syria received from the Arab oil-producing nations.

"He did not want to bear together with Sadat the results of this courageous step," writes Ali. "Therefore, he preferred, and rather desired, that Sadat shoulder the more burdensome consequences."

Ali's memoirs on the peace process, the first of his kind written in Egypt, are to be published on October 6. Excerpts from the book, quoted here, have been serialized in the Egyptian Arabic-language daily *Al-Ahram* over the past two weeks.

The book traces Egyptian-Israeli relations from 1948 until the signing of the peace treaty, negotiated under his leadership.

He details the mistakes made by former Egyptian president Gamal Abdel Nasser both in planning and executing the 1967 Six Day War, in which Ali served as commander of the Egyptian army's second armoured brigade.

During the fighting in the Sinai,

Ali sustained severe stomach wounds and was sent to Al-Mahdi hospital. He recounts how then vice president Anwar Sadat visited the hospital on June 18, 1967 and provided him with evidence of how the Egyptian army had been positioned for inevitable defeat from the very beginning of the war.

Those conversations with Sadat helped Ali as commander of the entire armoured corps, to prepare his forces for the 1973 October War, he writes.

BUT SADAT'S peace efforts started even before the 1973 war, Ali adds, pinpointing Sadat's first initiative as having been made February 4, 1971. At that time, six years before Sadat's historic visit to Jerusalem, the Egyptian president spoke about peace in the course of a speech before the Egyptian parliament. In the speech, he called for a partial Israeli withdrawal from Sinai coupled with a reopening of the Suez Canal.

"Egypt then notified the American secretary of state of this plan together with proposals regarding a timetable for the Israeli withdrawal and the relative security arrangements," Ali writes.

The timetable, which was officially conveyed to the U.S. State Department on May 5, 1971, contained virtually the same terms as the Egyptian-Israeli treaty signed seven years later, Ali remarks.

Egypt also expressed its readiness to sign a peace treaty with Israel in a memorandum forwarded to the UN secretary-general on February 15, 1971, Ali notes. The treaty would be



Kamal Hassan Ali (David Rubinger)

signed on condition that Israel "abides by its commitment under UN Security Council Resolution 242," which called for Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories.

Ali notes that the UN General Assembly praised the positive Egyptian peace stance in UN resolution No. 2799 of December 13, 1971. But Israel rebuffed the 1971 Egyptian initiative. On October 26, 1971, then prime minister Golda Meir publicly rejected Egypt's plan in a speech before the Knesset, and branded it as harmful to Israel's security.

Israel's refusal to agree to a partial

withdrawal, permitting the Egyptian army to cross to the eastern bank of the Suez Canal, proved to be one of the primary motivations behind Sadat's "historic decision... to cross the canal by force on October 6, 1973," Ali writes.

THEN followed Sadat's second Middle East peace initiative. On October 16, 1973, the Egyptian president called for the convening of an international peace conference to lay down the principles and procedures for a Middle East peace settlement. As a result, the UN Security Council passed on October 12, 1973 Resolution 338 calling for negotiations to begin forthwith under UN auspices in order to establish a just and permanent Middle East peace.

There followed the Geneva peace conference on December 21, 1973 and two disengagement accords between Egypt and Israel — the first in January, 1974 and the second in September, 1975.

During this lengthy process, writes Ali, "Sadat had not witnessed from the Arab brothers anything but rejection and defamation. Thus all the attempts made to find a peaceful settlement with the participation of all Arab parties were doomed to failure."

"Sadat found it necessary to take another courageous step to put an end to the Middle East stalemate where Egypt, with all of its domestic and foreign difficulties, bore the sacrifices and the burdens, and whose dear land, Sinai, was still under occupation that could continue until only God knew when."

It was not logical to wait until the Arabs took a unified position, Ali adds. "The same parties failed until now, 1986, to take such a position and even failed to hold a summit conference to deal with the problem."

Still, Sadat tried to draw the Arabs into his future plans, visiting Syria, Iraq and Saudi Arabia in 1977 before making his dramatic trip to Jerusalem, Ali notes.

It was during his visit to Damascus that Sadat told President Assad of his plan to visit Israel, and attempted to induce Assad to join him in the trip that could culminate in a three-way summit, Ali writes.

ALI also describes the role he played in the events leading to Sadat's historic visit to Jerusalem.

In the summer of 1977, Ali, then chief of military intelligence, travelled to Morocco together with then deputy premier Hassan el-Tuhami. There, Ali met two Israelis, in what was one of a series of secret diplomatic encounters between the two enemies, arranged by Morocco's King Hassan.

Ali describes the contacts as part of Sadat's "multilateral efforts to explore the attitude of the Israeli side."

As a go-between, King Hassan was "known for his courage and frankness," Ali writes, "and has a more realistic approach than other leaders in dealing with Israel as a fait accompli."

Ali asserts that he did not know whom he was going to meet in Ifrane, Morocco, when he arrived there in the summer of 1977 with el-Tuhami. And during the entire trip the deputy premier refused to reveal the identity of the two strangers encountered there.

"In Ifrane we met King Hassan, who took us to the Palace," writes Ali. "There, the King asked el-Tuhami if he wished the meeting to be a *réunion*, or to involve all the parties. El-Tuhami replied that he wanted the meeting to be one-to-one. We entered a large hall, and I found two persons with whom I shook hands. Then the King escorted me out of the meeting."

"After the meeting, I asked el-Tuhami about the matter and he refused to reveal anything, saying that it was connected to an arms deal with France," Ali said.

Only upon returning to Egypt, did President Sadat finally disclose to Ali that the two men indeed were Israelis — Dr. David Kimche, currently director-general of the Foreign Ministry, and Yosef Cechanover, Foreign Ministry director-general at that time.

Sadat told him that the visit to Morocco had been an attempt to explore Israeli attitudes in an effort to arrive at an understanding for peace, Ali writes.

Ali later led the Egyptian delegation to the Blair House peace talks with the Israeli and American delegations in Washington, D.C. The talks began on November 11, 1978, following September's signing of the Camp David accords.

In his memoirs, Ali complains that the late Moshe Dayan, then foreign minister and leader of the Israeli delegation, was not given sufficient authority to negotiate with the Egyptians.

"I found Dayan to be frank and logical," Ali said. "But he recognized certain difficulties and restrictions which Tel Aviv had imposed on his movements and decisions as leader of the negotiations. He had been stripped of most of the authority which the negotiator has to have in such thorny matters."

Thus even on issues in which there was no disagreement, Dayan was compelled to disagree, Ali writes. And that included issues which already had been settled in the Camp David accords.

"The attitude of the Israeli negotiator was characterized as negative to acceptance and positive to refusal," Ali writes.

While praising the attitude on the American side, Ali says that the Israeli delegation had clear instructions from then prime minister Menachem Begin, not to discuss the Palestinian question, and not to respond positively to any Egyptian

demand without referring the matter to the Israeli government.

The Israeli attitude contributed to the delay to March 26, 1979 in signing the peace treaty, asserts Ali.

Ali criticizes Dr. Meir Rosenne, then Foreign Ministry legal adviser and now Israel's ambassador in Washington, for "depicting the stiff legal personality." He claims that he once declared in Rosenne's presence that "because of his excessive intelligence, ability and keenness, I was forced to lose confidence in him."

On the other hand, Ali praises another government legal adviser, Prof. Aharon Barak, currently a member of the Supreme Court, for representing "moderation and objectivity." "He (Barak) was able to find a common language... he was representing the truth in the law," writes Ali.

Ali says the Israeli side was bound by principles agreed upon within the government prior to the negotiating team's departure for Washington, D.C. — even though those principles contradicted those of Camp David.

The Israeli team's position actually threatened to abort the negotiations, Ali insists, citing the following:

• "The relinquishment of the Sinai should give Israel major economic advantages in the normalization of relations."

• "The Israeli security situation in Sinai has priority over Egyptian security."

• "The treaty to be signed should be between Israel and Egypt with no connection whatsoever with pledges to other parties."

• "If the negotiations fail, the Egyptian side must appear as the stern side and be the cause of the failure."

Ali, meanwhile, had his own instructions from President Sadat. According to those orders, he says, the treaty talks were to be launched based on the following principles:

• "No Egyptian relinquishment of land, no relinquishment of sovereignty, and linkage of the treaty with a comprehensive solution of the Palestinian question."

A million casualties later, war drags on

Bloody Iran-Iraq conflict enters seventh year

Ed Blanch / Nicosia

THE LONGEST conventional conflict since World War II appears to be embarking on a critical phase. Iran and Iraq are grinding for another major battle as the Gulf war enters its seventh year.

Most analysts do not think the end of the war is near, despite the appalling loss of lives and the ruinous economic impact.

U.S. intelligence sources say American spy satellites show that Iran has massed some 650,000 men for what Ali-Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, a key aide to the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, said will be "a fateful offensive."

Meanwhile, Iraq has stepped up bombing raids by its air force, one of its most potent weapons. Iraqi warplanes have pounded Iran's oil installations, power stations, factories and transportation system.

Iraq appears to be bracing for a new assault all along the 1,180 kilometre battle front that stretches from the mountains in the north to the waters of the Gulf, which holds a sixth of the non-communist world's oil reserves.

The two sides disagree on when their historically difficult relations erupted into all-out war.

The Iraqis say the war began

September 4, 1980, with skirmishes along the disputed border. But Iran dates the conflict from September 22, 1980, when Iraq's President Saddam Hussein sent his armoured columns stabbing across the frontier into southern Iran.

Iran vowed to crush the invading army in two weeks — Hussein promised to defeat Iran in a matter of days, but the conflict bogged down into a lethal stalemate.

The Iraqis finally pushed the Iraqis back across the border in 1982. Since then, Khomeini has vowed to topple Hussein and squeeze \$350 billion in war reparations from Baghdad and its allies.

The losses in the war have been fearsome. Neither side has released casualty figures. But U.S. officials estimate Iran has lost some 250,000 dead and nearly 500,000 wounded. Iraq is thought to have lost 100,000 killed and another 150,000 wounded.

Some Gulf-based analysts estimate that as many as a million people, including civilians, have died. The International Red Cross says Iran has captured more than 70,000 Iraqis, while the Iraqis hold as many as 15,000 Iraqis.

Apart from the human toll, mili-

ary analysts estimate the war has cost both sides around \$500 billion making it one of the most expensive conflicts in history.

In Iraq, nearly every family is estimated to have lost a son or father in the carnage. Yet the Iraqis continue to mobilize. University students and professors spent their summer vacations training in military camps.

The Iraqis, who outnumber the Iraqis 3-1, have fought with a ferocious fanaticism. Human waves of poorly trained and badly armed youths have been hurled through minefields into Iraqi artillery and machine-gun fire.

As many as 50,000 Iraqis have reportedly died in a matter of days as Iran launched one abortive offensive after another.

The youths and the Islamic Revolutionary Guards, Khomeini's shock troops, charge into battle screaming "Allah Akbar" (G-d is great), believing that death in combat is their passport to heaven.

Khomeini, 87, has called this "the decisive year" and claimed that victory is near. Iraqis have been massing for weeks, even taking civil servants from behind their desks to man support units behind the front lines.

It is the biggest known buildup since the war began.

Both Iran and Iraq are in deep economic crisis because of the war

and the worldwide plunge in oil prices.

Iraq, cushioned by some \$30b. in aid from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, is suffering less than Iran. But Baghdad's foreign exchange reserves of \$35b. before the war, have dwindled to less than \$1b. It owes more than \$40b.

This year Iran will be lucky to earn \$10b. from oil, half the level of last year. Despite efforts to boost self-sufficiency, severe shortages of meat, medicines and other essentials have been reported. Hundreds of profiteers and hoarders have been rounded up in a major crackdown.

Rafsanjani last month noted Tehran's urgent need to deliver a knockout blow before the economy slides deeper into trouble.

"The suitable solution is that we must move in such a way as to bring the war to a victorious end before economic pressures take effect," he was quoted as saying by Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency.

Khomeini, whose personal animosity toward Hussein is central to Tehran's refusal to negotiate, has rejected peace appeals by Hussein and mediation efforts by Gulf states and Moscow.

"We should continue the war until victory, and it's near," the bearded patriarch told Iranian leaders last month.

Khomeini has vowed to spread the Islamic revolution that toppled Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi in 1979 throughout the Middle East. Iraq

has a sizeable Shi'ite Moslem population (between 50-55 per cent of Iraq's population).

Although outgunned by Iraq's superior air and armoured might, Iran has shown imagination and innovation in recent months. Recent battlefield successes indicate more effective planning and operational command by the once-disorganized Iraqis.

This was particularly demonstrated when the Iraqis seized Iran's Faw peninsula in February in an amphibious operation across the Shatt Al-Arab, the historic dividing line between the Arabs and their old enemies, the Persians.

Iraq strategy in the Faw is regarded as rigid. Iraq has failed to dislodge Iran there, despite fearsome artillery barrages of as many as 20,000 shells a day.

Earlier this month, Iran launched assaults in the northern Haj Omran front. Rafsanjani said they were aimed at softening up the Iraqis.

Two weeks ago, Iran said it fired a missile at Baghdad, hitting the headquarters of the secret police. In retaliation for what it claimed was Iraq's use of chemical weapons, Iraq, which has consistently denied using chemical weapons, said the missile struck a poor neighborhood, killing five women and a child.

"We will weaken the enemy so much that the ground will be prepared for the fateful offensive," Rafsanjani declared earlier in Teheran.

After years of busbanding its

Hussein to Khomeini: drop plans for offensive

AT THE beginning of August, Iraqi President Saddam Hussein sent an open message to Iranian leaders asking them to abandon their plans for a decisive offensive against Iraq, as the Gulf war enters its seventh year.

The Iranian slogan that this coming year will be the year of decision is in fact a "slogan for suicide," Hussein warned, given Iraq's military, political and economic dominance.

Any new attack on Iraqi forces would lead to the death of hundreds of thousands of Iraqis, he added. Hussein conceded that since July, 1982, Iranian forces have succeeded in controlling a few kilometres inside Iraq, and occupied the Faw triangle under certain circumstances.

But all 22 of the major offensives launched on Iraqi forces over the past four years have failed to achieve their primary targets, Hussein said.

"Any partial military success here or there, even if it leads to a limited advance inside Iraq, or the occupation of this village or town on the border does not change the fact that Iraq enjoys prevalence in the war," Hussein said.

If, in the previous offensives, Ira-

nian forces were properly equipped, how then will the Iraqis succeed in any new offensive with fewer arms and poorer equipment, Hussein asked, describing the Iranian plans for still more attacks as a gamble.

"The other important fact," the Iraqi president added, "is that the Iraqis are defending their homeland when they fight... and they know that their leaders have tried all the ways of peace, which the Iranian leaders have rejected."

An honourable peace is preferable to the path of war, Hussein said, noting that peace could be achieved through Iran's acceptance of the following principles:

• Full, complete and unconditional withdrawal to internationally recognized boundaries.

• Full and complete exchange of prisoners.

• The signing of a peace and non-aggression pact with Iraq.

• Non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

• Both Iran and Iraq must play a positive role in securing the stability of the area and the Arab Gulf region.

Murad Al-Imari

largely Soviet-supplied air force of an estimated 500 warplanes, Baghdad now is sending them almost daily against Iranian targets. Their main objectives are Teheran's economic bloodline, its oil exports. Iran is

thought to have only about 60 air-worthy warplanes.

(Associated Press)

The Middle East page is edited by Yehuda Litani

France's troubled ties to war-torn Lebanon

Rodeina Kenaan / Beirut

FRENCH SOLDIERS, diplomats and civilians have been bombed, assassinated and kidnapped in Lebanon for the past five years. But France's involvement in this war-torn country dates back more than a century.

In 1860, the French government sent an army of 7,000 troops to Beirut following a Druze massacre of Christian Maronites. The force landed on the beach above suburban Khaldé at exactly the spot where American Marines of the Multinational Force were to make their base 142 years later.

The French also were part of the MNF, which was commissioned by U.S. President Ronald Reagan for an ill-fated peace-keeping venture to separate warring Christian and Moslem militias following Israel's 1982 invasion.

The Marines and French paratroopers along with Italian and British MNF soldiers hurriedly left in February and March of 1984 as shells rained on Beirut in a new round of all-out civil war.

France has traditionally been viewed as protector of the Christian minority since the victorious allies at the end of the World War II placed Lebanon and Syria under French mandate.

The Moslems blamed France for a 1943 national covenant which gave disproportionate power to Christians by insisting that the Lebanese president had to be a Maronite Catholic. Lebanon gained independence in

1943. But the last French soldier of the colonial regime was withdrawn in December 1946.

The Christians have since dominated the government, parliament, army and judiciary although the Moslems became a 55 per cent majority in the mid-70s, when the current civil war broke out. France's position in Lebanon has been further aggravated by its apparent support for President Saddam Hussein of Iraq against Iran in the Gulf war.

French arms supplies to Iraq's predominantly Sunni Moslem government have angered Lebanon's Shi'ite Moslems, who make up the largest single sect among Lebanon's four million residents. The Shi'ites are faithful to Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

In Thursday's assassination of French Military Attaché Col. Christian Goutierre, in Beirut, a tall, dark-complexioned assassin using a silencer-equipped pistol carried out the attack.

The murder was claimed by a previously unknown group calling itself the Revenge and Justice Front. The front's name suggests it is linked to terrorist groups that have claimed in Beirut credit for the spate of bombings which have rocked Paris.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, a Maronite, was quick to dispatch messages of condemnation to French President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

(Associated Press)

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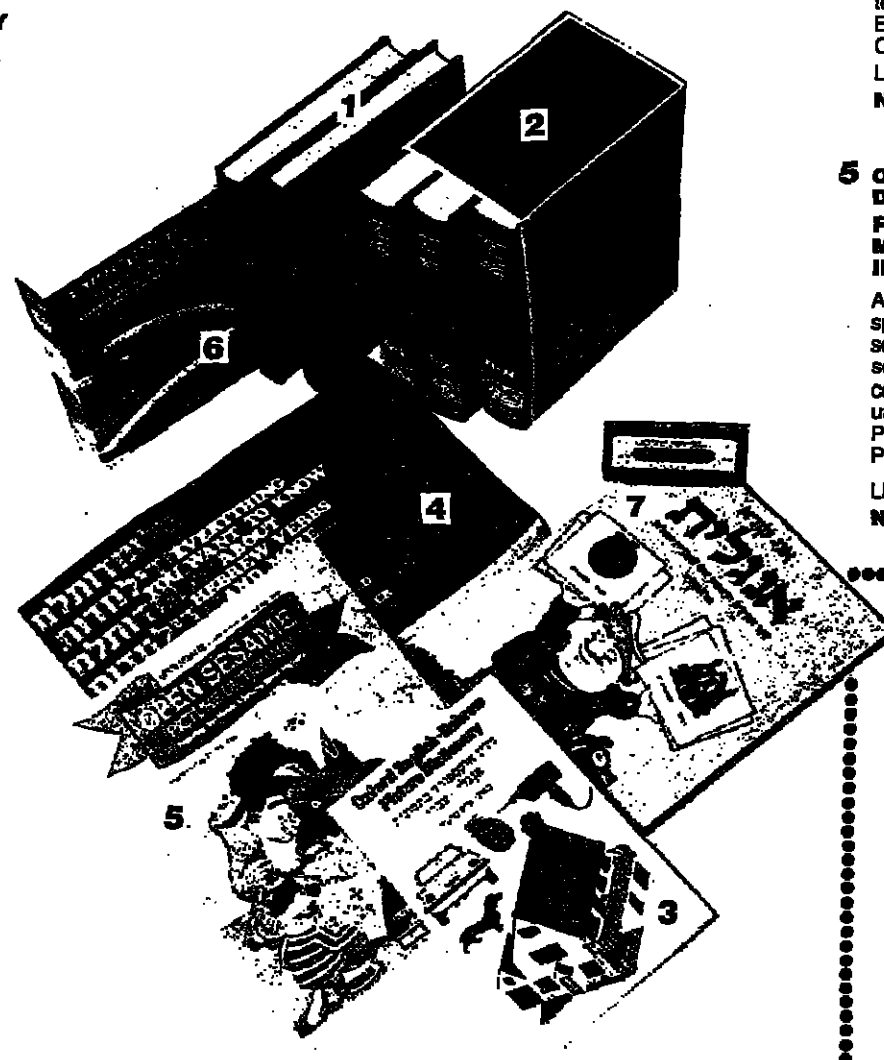
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One cool can

GOOD NEWS for picnickers who hate lugging around heavy drink coolers, and bad news for the companies that manufacture them: a self-cooling, aluminum beverage can has been invented.

The Superior Marketing Research company of Salt Lake City, Utah, where the weather often resembles that at the Dead Sea, has developed the new can. According to *Science Digest* (September), it is the first breakthrough in can technology since the pop-top aluminum can first appeared in 1962.

Inside the can is a capsule containing compressed carbon dioxide. When you pull the tab to open the can, a release valve connected to the tab frees the gas. As the gas escapes, it expands, causing its temperature to drop sharply. The gas thus chills the capsule to an icy temperature, turning it into a super-cold ice cube. In 90 seconds, the liquid in the can is as cold as it would have been after hours in a refrigerator.

The new can will hold less liquid than usual, since the CO₂ capsule takes up space, and the price in the U.S. per can will go up some five to seven cents. But, says the company, the price is not the issue: convenience is.

TECHNOLOGY is unfolding so rapidly that by the time you save up enough money to buy the latest expensive gadget, it has been made obsolete, or at least old-fashioned by a newer, more sophisticated one.

The record player was put in the shade by the cassette tape recorder, and the cassette tape recorder out-dated by the compact disc player. Now the compact disc player is being outshone by the DAT — the Digital Audio Tape.

DAT is a hybrid between the CD (compact disc) and a videocassette recorder. August's issue of *Popular Science* and a recent report in *Newsweek* explain that like a CD, the DAT converts music to digital information, a string of numbers free of tape noise. Like a cassette recorder, it has recording heads that spin rapidly, fitting far more musical information onto each bit of tape than ordinary audio cassettes. The DAT offers the same noise-free sound as a CD, but it also can play nearly twice as long (two hours) and can be used for recording, which a compact disc cannot.

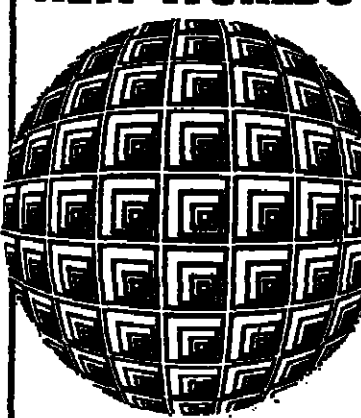
In the DAT system, each sound is made up of many numbers, the louder the sound, the higher the number. The number is converted to a series of zeroes and ones, which is recorded on tape. During playback, the pulses are read by the head and converted to their numerical value, and that value is used to reconstruct the music. Distortion of the sound is almost entirely eliminated.

The worldwide electronics industry is enthusiastically working on DAT, trying to create a single standard so that all tapes can be used on any DAT machine. So far, they have not succeeded, as manufacturers want one of two kinds of tapes. If they don't reach agreement, the DAT system will be troubled by the same problem affecting videocassette recorders — the incompatible Beta and the VHS systems.

But manufacturers are also fearful of marketing DAT right now, because coming so soon after the arrival of the CD (it has even arrived — very expensively — in Israel), DAT could confuse the public. Many consumers will hold off on buying in the belief that it would quickly become obsolete.

Since the DAT offers so many advantages, with no wear on tapes and no background noise, electro-

NEW WORLDS



Judy Siegel-Itzkovich

nics giants expect it will find a niche in the market, and eventually take over, along with compact discs, just as conventional record players and tape recorders existed side-by-side for many years.

A total of 81 manufacturers have already decided to go ahead with DAT, but its debut in the marketplace has not yet been set.

DO-IT-YOURSELF acupuncture sounds like a treatment for masochists. But it will be available soon to those suffering from back and shoulder pain who don't have the time to go to a professional for the pin-pricking treatment.

According to Reuter, a Soviet scientist and a British computer programmer have developed the new system, based on the old Chinese use of needles to relieve pain. The Japanese will be the first to benefit from it.

Pain sufferers will be able to locate their own body points and then send electronic signals that stimulate the needle pricks. An electronic device that accomplishes this costs some \$120 (12,000 Yen) and will be sold by the Wako Trading Corporation. It will be distributed outside Japan later this year.

UNTIL NOW old tires have been good only for burning in a political protest, or for hanging from a tree as a swing for the kids. Now a West German engineering company is setting up a power station in southern California to burn tires to produce energy.

The station, built at a cost of \$35 million, will burn up to 19,000 tires a day and produce up to 15 megawatts of electricity, enough to power the homes of 25,000 families for a whole year.

Company officials claim that burning tires will pose no danger to the environment. Every year, American car owners dispose of a total of 260 million old tires.

MANY heart patients who go to a cardiologist have to undergo the painful procedure of catheterization — the threading of a tube into the heart through a major blood vessel in the arm or leg. It is used to obtain photos of the heart chambers and to measure how much blood the heart pumps each minute.

Now a surgeon at the Duke University Medical Center in the U.S., along with a team of 15 physicians, computer scientists and engineers, has invented a machine that can make some of these catheterizations unnecessary. Dr. Robert Jones developed Scintiscor, which provides images of heart function at rest and during exercise without any operations.

(*Science Digest* reports that a low dose of radioactive material is injected into a vein. Then, a device that detects radiation is placed next to the patient's chest. The radioactive gamma rays are converted into ultraviolet light and sent to a computer, which translates the data into color graphics.)

Catheterization will not be made obsolete by the Scintiscor, because it is still the only way doctors can obtain the detailed information needed to perform open-heart operations.

Solar project may be guiding light

Village ends seven years without electrical power

David Rudge/Jerusalem Post Reporter

AN INNOVATIVE project using the sun's rays to supply the household electricity needs of an entire village could light the way to a brighter future for isolated settlements.

That is the belief of the Sonero company which has designed and developed the solar energy system soon to be installed at the Galilee hamlet of Kil — 15 kilometres east of Nahariya.

Twenty homes will have their own generating units, comprising 18 solar panels and a set of 12 batteries.

The units are expected to produce an average of 2.5 kilowatt hours a day, while the batteries, according to Sonero, will have enough storage capacity to provide electricity for four days without sunshine.

The company, a subsidiary of Sonol, concedes that 2.5 kw hours is well below the national daily power consumption of an average family in a medium-sized house.

"The average rate is between 8-10 kw hours a day," said Sonero sales and marketing manager Aharon Yaron.

Nevertheless, he maintained that the power produced by the solar energy systems should be sufficient to meet the daily requirements of the Kil settlers.

"You have to bear in mind that people waste a lot of electricity by leaving lights and appliances switched on unnecessarily," said Yaron.

He noted that the biggest power users in homes tend to be water

heaters (for those who have not yet switched over to solar panels) and air conditioners/heaters.

The systems developed for the Kil settlers do not include a water heating element.

"The system could be used for that purpose but it would be a big drain on the electricity when a standard solar water heater could do the same job," said Yaron.

Similarly, the units are not designed to cope with the power demands of air conditioners, although they could be used to run "desert coolers" similar to the kind found in homes in Eilat and the Negev prior to the advent of air conditioners, he said.

Yaron stressed, however, that each system would generate enough electricity for basic needs, including running a washing machine, refrigerator, lighting, television, stereo and other household appliances from microwave ovens to electric drills.

Despite the restrictions, the systems will be a major step forward for the residents of Kil. The settlement has been without electricity since it was founded seven years ago.

DUE TO its isolated position, it would have cost \$250,000 to connect the hamlet to the national electric grid, and thousands of dollars more in hook-up supplies to each of the scattered homes.

The families, a quarter of whom are artists, also decided at the outset



that they did not want to spoil the rugged Galilee landscape with pylons and overhead power lines.

The pollution-free solar energy units are aesthetic and will, the villagers hope, make them self-sufficient.

The Kil project is being used as an experiment to assess the capabilities of the solar energy systems and possible future applications.

The feasibility of the scheme, which is being sponsored by the Energy Ministry, Jewish Agency and Housing Ministry, will be thoroughly tested over a five-year period.

If Sonero's expectations are borne out, similar systems could be used to provide electricity for other Jewish settlements whose isolated positions make it difficult and costly for them to be connected to the national grid.

According to Yaron, the Kil experiment is the first of its kind in the country and possibly in the world. "I don't know of any similar projects that have been conducted on such a large scale," he said.

Sonero, which was founded by Sonol two years ago, has already

installed smaller units in scores of homes — particularly Arab villages in the Galilee, West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

"We started marketing our products in the Arab sector because of the vast potential," explained Yaron. "Many Arabs live in villages which, for one reason or another, are not connected to the national electric grid."

"Our systems provide them with an effective source of power which they otherwise would not have," he said.

The solar energy units, however, are not restricted to household use. Sonero has adapted units to suit a wide range of applications, from powering irrigation systems to street lighting.

"We have sold a number of units to kibbutzim and moshavim throughout the country, as well as to local councils," said Yaron.

The solar units are also being used to provide the power for electrified cattle fences on a number of farms, in addition to lighting up streets and pathways in isolated areas.

A small solar panel and battery

supply sufficient power to operate a standard street lamp. Carmel is one local authority that is experimenting with the solar lamps. The units are also being used at one camping site near the Sea of Galilee.

Sonero's products, which use solar panels designed and manufactured by the American company Arco-Solar, are being displayed at the Agrotech exhibition taking place in Tel Aviv this week.

The panels consist of light-sensitive silicon cells which trap the sun's rays and convert them into electricity.

The recent drop in world fuel costs and consequent reductions in electric prices have tended to eclipse the ongoing development in the field of solar energy.

Nevertheless, Yaron is convinced that solar power will play an increasingly important role in electricity production.

He foresees a time when most Israeli homes, including those in towns and cities, will be fitted with solar generators.

At present solar energy units are relatively expensive, but he believes they will be refined and simplified to cut costs and make installation easier. "Ultimately, we intend to produce self-assembled units with straight-forward instructions for installation and wiring," said Yaron.

"Within the next 10 years, I envisage homes, including those in towns and cities, having solar energy units."

"Householders would be able to generate their own power, while still being connected to the national grid. This would help them save on electricity bills, while easing the demand on the electric corporation during peak periods. It may be a dream at present, but I believe it will become a reality," he added.

W. Germany seeks to accelerate space programme

Tony Catterall/Bonn

A TOP level campaign has begun in West Germany to accelerate the country's hesitant steps into space.

Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher and a report of the Research Institute of the German Foreign Policy Association (DGAP) have both proposed the same course to achieve, in Genscher's words, "West European autonomy in manned and unmanned space travel."

In addition to the already agreed participation in plans for the U.S. Columbus manned space station and the European Space Agency (ESA) Ariane V carrier rocket, it is proposed that Bonn should take part in the French Hermes space shuttle

project, leading to a manned European space station.

The DGAP, whose research institute comprises members of parliament, scientists and industrialists, says West Germany should take a 30 per cent stake in Hermes. The French would have "not more than 50 per cent," with the rest to be shared among any other West European countries which want to join.

French officials, who say that Hermes could not go ahead without German participation, are awaiting Bonn's decision on joining the project. At his last meeting with President Francois Mitterrand, Chancellor Helmut Kohl promised one by

October. Genscher, who, loses no opportunity to promote projects which lead to more European cooperation, was in favour from the start. But some of his critics accuse him of trying to preempt the government's decision.

Opposition is led by the minister for research and technology, Heinz Riesenhuber, who criticizes Hermes itself and the "dreams" of people who put forward ideas without saying where the money is to come from.

BONN is also in the dark as to the costs. The French have mentioned a figure of about \$2.9 billion, but this appears to be a low estimate. The Research Ministry is all in

favour of a West German space programme, but cautions against political decisions being taken before the full financial consequences are known.

"First the goals must be set," a spokesman said. "Then we have to see what technology is needed and what it's likely to cost. Only then can we decide if it's worth going ahead. And if we are to have Hermes as well as Columbus and Ariane V, something else is going to have to be dropped from our budget. The question is, what?"

The Foreign Ministry cheerfully admits that finding the money "is not our problem...but we have to decide on a crucial issue of European economic identity," the spokesman said.

"The employment situation well into the next century will depend on whether we march at the forefront of technology or not. We should also not be too dependent on other people's vehicles which may not work that well and may prove to be expensive for a limited payload," he said in a clear reference to the crippled U.S. space-shuttle programme.

There are some indications that the government is tending to think the same way, but unless Chancellor Kohl steps heavily into the argument the last word will be spoken by Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg. He does not like handing out money, and has already said there is no room for Hermes in the 1987 budget.

(London Observer Service)

Mediterranean cities work on sewage control

Thomas Land/Geneva

MANY big cities of the Mediterranean are investing hundreds of millions of dollars in the construction of their first proper waste disposal facilities. The trend is encouraged by the United Nations' recent Law of the Sea accord which has enabled the coastal states to claim marine zones stretching up to 200 nautical miles from their shores for their exclusive economic zone.

This has made marine pollution control — particularly in the ecologically vulnerable Mediterranean where the coastal seas can generate a lucrative income from tourism, fishing and related enterprises — into an international big business.

The signs are encouraging and unmistakable. For the first time, the Mediterranean countries have accepted common environmental

quality criteria for their bathing waters. Several major Mediterranean cities have already launched big construction programmes for sewage disposal. Others are about to do so.

At present, an estimated 30 per cent of the municipal sewage in the region is properly treated and piped out to sea where it can do no harm. Only a few years ago, barely 10 per cent received any treatment.

Now the Mediterranean nations have agreed under a common environment-protection action plan to build adequate sewage treatment and discharge facilities for all communities with more than 10,000 inhabitants within a decade. There are perhaps 90 big cities around the basin with populations over 100,000 and about 600 others with more than 10,000 inhabitants.

Alexandria will be the next city to join the boom. The UN Environment Programme (Unep), a driving force behind the collective action plan for the rescue of the ailing Mediterranean, has just dispatched a specialist mission to that ancient Egyptian city to explore ways for the safe disposal of its municipal sewage. One likely option is the construction of a very long pipeline out to sea.

The municipal authorities of Athens and its suburbs are already building an immense sewage treatment plant on the island of Psittalia together with a system of associated pipelines to serve four million inhabitants. A similar project has been launched by the city of Istanbul at a cost of \$200 million to clean up the once glorious Golden Horn.

Spain has just spent \$40 million on beach protection or improvement, including waste pipelines, access roads and related infrastructure. Tel

Aviv has opened its first sewage treatment plant, and Syria is about to build another on a new \$30 million World Bank loan.

THE NEW environmental quality criteria for bathing waters are based on recommendations made by the Unep and the UN's World Health Organization. The governments of the region have also agreed to expand port facilities for the treatment of oily water used as ballast by tankers and to establish a marine traffic control centre to reduce collisions at sea. In the long term, they are to invest an estimated \$10 billion to stop the flow of industrial waste into the Mediterranean.

Paul E. Ress, a specialist spokesman for Unep which has spent many frustrating years trying to persuade the cost-conscious Mediterranean governments to take just such action, now observes a gradually emerging new spirit of cooperation

among the development planners of the region.

"Almost a decade ago," he explains, "the town of Neum in southern Yugoslavia decided to build a complex of coastal hotels with 15,000 beds. Sewage was to be discharged in Mali Ston Bay at an estimated cost of \$1.5 million. But the magnificent resort of Dubrovnik, just 60 kilometres to the east, has been planning to breed shellfish in Mali Ston Bay, as the Romans did 2000 years ago, and it opposed Neum's hotel and sewage plan."

"This year, Dubrovnik and Neum signed an agreement calling for a much longer and much more expensive pipeline — 17 kilometres costing \$5 million — that will cross the peninsula and, after treatment, discharge sewage into the open Adriatic. That will enable Neum to build its hotels and Dubrovnik to increase its shellfish production to 40,000 tons a year."

TODAY'S ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL:

8:00 Radio News 8:05 Keep Fit 8:15 School Broadcasts 14:00 Radio News 14:05 Keep Fit 14:15 The Time Tunnel 15:00 Everyman's University 16:00 Prey Buttery 16:25 TV Game 17:00 A New Evening — live magazine
CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:
17:30 The Princess and the Pea — Starring Tom Conti and Lisa Mitchell
ARABIC LANGUAGE programmes:
18:30 News roundup
18:32 Literature and Culture Magazine
19:00 Health Magazine
19:30 News
HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at 20:00 with a news roundup
20:02 Relations between religious, traditional and secular Jews
21:00 Mabat Newsline
21:30 Mabat
22:05 Rockless Disregard. Canadian TV movie starring Tess Harper and Leslie Nielsen
23:40 News
JORDAN TV (unofficial):
18:30 Cartoons 17:00 French Hour 18:30 News in Hebrew 19:00 News in Arabic 19:30 Three's Company 20:10 Believe It or Not 21:00 News in English 21:20 Sword of Honour
MIDDLE EAST TV (official):
12:30 Woody Woodpecker 13:00 700 Club 13:30 Shape-Up 14:00 Afternoon Movie: Mr. Horn (part 1) 15:30 Healthline 16:00 Super Book 16:30 Muppets 17:00 Buck Rogers 18:00 News 19:00 A-Team 20:00 Remington Steele 21:00 Cagney & Lacey 22:00 700 Club

RADIO

Voice of Music

6:02 Morning Melodies
7:02 700 — with Alex Ansky
7:30 Bach: Partita No. 4 for Piano (Wesenberg); Mozart: Piano Concerto No. 18 (P. Serkin, English Chamber/Schneider); Schumann: Symphony No. 4 (New Philharmonia/Abbado); Bartok: Divertimento for Strings (St. Martin/Martner)
9:30 Mozart: Davidde Penitente Cantata (Pellmar, Robinson, Jenkins, JSC/Bartini); Brahms: Violin Concerto (Laredo, JSC/Fos); Liszt: "Mazeppa", tone poem; Shostakovich: Symphony No. 1 (N.Y. Phil/Bernstein)
12:05 Piano Pages
13:00 Bach: Concerto for Harpsichord No. 5 (Poleg); Bach: Cantata No. 102 (Munich Bach Choir and Orchestral/Richter); Mozart: Serradei (L.A. Phil. Members/Zimmerman); Prokofiev: Sonata for Flute and Piano Op. 94 (Galway, Argerich)
15:05 Among Friends
16:00 Ludmilla Beikin — piano; Bach: Toccata and Fugue in E minor; Chopin: Polonaise — Fantasia Op. 91; Rachmaninov: 2 Etudes Op. 33; Schumann: Kreisleriana
17:00 Israeli Contemporary Music
18:00 From the World's Concert Halls: Polonaise — Fantasia Op. 91; Rachmaninov: 2 Etudes Op. 33; Schumann: Kreisleriana
19:00 Israel Contemporary Music
19:00 From the World's Concert Halls: Polonaise — Fantasia Op. 91; Rachmaninov: 2 Etudes Op. 33; Schumann: Kreisleriana
20:05 Sasha Gorodinsky — piano, Paderewski: Minuet; Beethoven: "Waldstein Sonata"; Brahms: Variations on a theme by Paganini; Liszt — "Bogoni" (La Campanella)
21:00 Wednesday's Opera, Kurt Weill: Threepenny Opera
23:00 Field: Nocturnes No. 17 and No. 18; Mozart: Divertimento No. 15

First Programme

6:03 Programme for Olim
7:30 Favourite Old Songs
8:05 Compass — with Benny Hendei
9:05 Hebrew songs
9:30 Encounter — the family magazine
10:30 Programme in Easy Hebrew

11-10 School Broadcasts

11:30 Education for all
12:00 Oriental songs
13:00 News in English
13:30 News in French
14:05 Children's programmes
15:35 News on a New Book
16:05 Programme for Senior Citizens
17:20 Evening in University
18:05 Jewish Traditions
18:50 Bible Reading
19:05 Letter to Felicia
19:30 Programme for Olim
22:05 A Friend from the Same Planet

Second Programme

6:12 Gymnastics
6:30 Editorial Review
6:53 Green Light — drivers' corner
7:00 This Morning — news magazine
8:05 Morning Star — Domenico Modugno
9:05 House Call — with Riva Michael
10:05 All Shades of the Network — morning magazine
12:10 O.K. at Home
13:00 Midday — news commentary, music
14:05 Humour
15:05 Magic Moments
16:05 Songs and Homework
17:10 Economics Magazine
18:05 Hebrew songs
18:45 Today in Sport
19:05 Today — radio newscast
19:35 Army — Music Magazine
20:05 Foldover Magazine
21:05 Song for the Road
22:05 Folk dances
23:05 Night Games

Army

6:05 Morning Sounds
6:30 Open Your Eyes — songs, information
7:07 700 — with Alex Ansky
8:05 Good Morning Israel
9:05 In the Morning — with Eli Yisrael
10:05 Coffee Break
11:05 Right Now — with Rafi Resher
12:05 Daily Parade
13:05 Daily Meeting — with Yoni Yaniv
14:05 Four in the Afternoon
17:00 Evening Newsline
18:05 Army and Defence Magazine
19:05 Music
20:05 Music — new wave
21:00 Mabat — TV newscast
21:30 Hebrew songs
22:05 Popular songs
23:05 Night, Night — with Yoav Kutner
00:05 Classical Night Birds

WHAT'S ON

Notices in this feature are charged at NIS 7.60 per line, including VAT. Insertion every day of the month costs NIS 151.80 per line, including VAT, per month.

JERUSALEM

ISRAEL MUSEUM. Exhibitions: Ketef Hinnom — treasure found in Jerusalem's walls (4. "A Man and his Land" Moche Dayan collection) Mines One Dimension, 20th Century Sculpture Drawings (J. Moshe Gershuni — largest presentation of his paintings 1950-1986) Jenny Holzer/Barbara Kruger, 2 American artists exploring use of words (J. Art in Context, audio-visual programme) News in Antiquities (J. Big and Small relative sizes in life, art and children's world) Jewels of Children's Literature (J. Permanent exhibitions of Archaeology, Judaica and Ethn. Art) VISITING HOURS: Main Museum 10-5. At 11: Guided tour of the Museum (English). Picture Books, Puppets and Songs (in English) for children age 3-6.
L.A. MAYER MUSEUM FOR ISLAMIC ART. Visiting hours: Sun-Thurs. 10-1; 3-10:5. Fri. closed. Sat. and holiday eve. arranged. Klausner St. Ramat Aviv, Tel. 02-681291/2, Bus No. 15.
Exhibitions
JERUSALEM MAP HOUSE, Old City, 7 Beit El St., 288336, 423547, Roberts, Turner, etc.
Conducted Tours
HADASSAH — Hourly tours of the Chagall Windows at Kinyat Hadassah on the half hour. * Information, reservations: 02-416533, 02-446271.
HEBREW UNIVERSITY
1. Tours in English at 9 and 11 a.m. from Administration Building, Givat Ram Campus. Buses 8, 28, 24 and 18.
2. Mount Scopus tours 11 a.m. from the Bronfman Reception Center, Sherman Building. Buses 9, 28, 48, 26 and 23 to the first underground stop. Further details: Tel. 02-582818.
AMIT WOMEN (formerly American Missionary Women). Free Morning Tours — Tel Aviv, Tel. 220187, 223154.
WIZO. To visit our projects call Tel Aviv, 222339; Jerusalem, 226060; Haifa, 98917.
ORT. To visit our technological High Schools call Jerusalem 531141; Tel Aviv 356171, 240523; Netanya 33744.
PIONEER WOMEN — NA'AMAT. Morning Tours. Tel Aviv, 210781, Jerusalem 244878.

HAIFA

NAIFA MUSEUM. 26 Shabbat Levy St. Tel. 04-622265. Exhibitions: Modern Art — David Alpari — Paintings 1950-80. Ancient Art — Jewish coins of the Second Temple Period, Egyptian textiles, terracotta figurines, Opus — Sun-Thurs. 10-1; Tues, Thurs. Sat. also 9-8. Tickets also admits to National Maritime, Prehistoric and Japanese Museums.
WHAT'S ON IN HAIFA, dial 04-640540.

CINEMA

JERUSALEM

Eden: Hand of Steel 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Eilat: Top Gun 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Hahira: Ricochet 4:30, 7:15, 9:15; Kfir: A Room with a View 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Mitcheit: F.X. 7:30, 9:30; Orghil: Down and Out in Beverly Hills 6, 7:15, 9:30; Orion: Or 1: The Color Purple 4:30, 8:30; Orion Or 3: Agnes of God 4:30, 7, 9; Orna: Zapped 4:30, 7, 9; Ram: Lost in America 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Seder: Strange Stranger, Then Paradise 7:15, 9:15; Shalom: The Color Purple 1: About Pink 7:30, 9:30; Beit Agmon: Mary Poppins 4:30; Allegro Non Troppo China-town 9:30; Pappilon 12 midnight; Cinema: She Dances Alone 7; Scarlet Empress 7 (small hall); Short Films 9 (small hall); Streets of Fire 9:30

TEL AVIV

Alamy: Dr. Zhivago 5, 8:30; Beit Leifman: Water 11:15 p.m.; Ben-Yehuda: Top Gun 5, 7:15, 9:30; Cinema: 1: Down and Out in Beverly Hills 5, 7:30, 9:30; Cinema 2: Donna Flor and Her Two Husbands 5, 7:40, 9:45; Cinema 3: About Last Night 11, 2, 5:10, 7:40, 9:45; Cinema 4: Cinema One: Rocky Horror Picture Show 5, 7:15, 9:30; Cinema Two: Out of Africa 8:45, 9:15; Dekal: Nothing in Common 7:15, 9:30; Drive-In: Warning Sign 9:30, Wildcats 7:30, 9:30; F.I. Kiss of the Spiderwoman 11:30, 4:30, 7:15, 9:40; Mizgoff 22: Trois Hommes et un Couffin 11, 1:30, 4:30, 7:15, 9:40; Mizgoff 3: Ran 11, 2, 6:30, 9:30; Eshet: The Hitcher 5, 7:30, 9:40; Get: The Color Purple 5:15, 6:15, 9:15; Gordan: Two English Girls 4:30, 7, 9:30; Mad: F.X. 5, 7:15, 9:30; Levi: Pretty in Pink 2, 5, 7:40, 9:40; Levi: Trouble in Mind 1:45, 4:45, 7:15, 9:35; Levi II: Turtle Diary 2, 5, 7:40, 9:40; Levi IV: Tango 1:45, 4:45, 7:30, 9:40; Levi: Hanna: Hanna: Macaroni 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Mizgoff: closed for renovations; Orly: Glover 5, 7:15, 9:3

Gatt nations aim to reduce protectionism

4 years of tough trade talks ahead

PUNTA DEL ESTE, Uruguay (Reuters). — Rising protectionism has been served a warning as ministers from 74 nations agreed at a meeting here to subordinate near-sighted economic gain to the health of the world trading system.

Over the next four years trade negotiators will try to implement an ambitious agenda to increase world commerce and spark renewed global economic growth.

Breaking new ground, the ministers at the 92-nation General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) took the revolutionary step of directing negotiators to study how best to regulate and reduce barriers in one of the most dynamic sectors of the world economy, that of services.

But the tensions that emerged in the talks at this Uruguayan beach resort over the last week and protectionist lobbies are likely to put a drag on progress.

Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias, who chaired the GATT conference, said the "Uruguayan round" of multilateral negotiations would be far more complex and difficult than the talks over the past week.

"It is the first time in the 40 years of GATT that it will take on the deficits of the past and lay the foundations for the world of the future in one trade negotiation," he said.

The multilateral trade round will also deal with the sensitive question of agriculture, which had been left largely untouched in seven previous trade rounds since GATT's founding in 1947.

Sharp differences between the European Community and the group of 14 so-called agricultural free-trade nations, who were backed by the U.S., almost sabotaged the launching of the new trade round.

At the end of the protracted talks on farm subsidies, delegates from both sides admitted that they had different interpretations of key phrases of the agenda for trade negotiations.

But Australian Foreign Trade Minister John Dawkins, chairman of the Group of 14, said the trade round would give many nations the opportunity to attack inefficient and expensive farm support programmes.

"The financial burden to major producers is large and becoming greater," he said. "I see more of an effort to reduce the burden than to emphasize the trade war between the U.S. and the EC."

GATT is a multilateral trade treaty agreed in 1947 after the ravages of the economic depression of the 1930s and World War II. In the post-war era it has overseen a major

expansion in international trade through its emphasis on eliminating trade barriers.

Part of the mandate of the ministers last week was to adapt GATT's commitment to free trade to changing world economic conditions. This led them to accept proposals by industrialized nations to consider giving trade in services treatment similar to that given to goods.

"Services already account for 25 per cent of world trade and in my opinion within 20 years they will probably exceed the dollar volume of movement in goods," U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter said.

Jobs in the service sector, such as banking, insurance, tourism and shipping, replaced the approximately four million job positions that Europe lost in a recent 10-year period, a European official said.

Developing nations, however, strongly opposed elements of the proposal to include services in trade talks. Agreement on how to deal with the issue was only reached shortly before dawn Saturday.

The Group of 10, led by Brazil and India, argued that their service industries were fledgling and closely tied to national development and welfare.

Indian Finance Minister Vishwanath Singh said 40 per cent of loans made in his nation's banking system go to people below the poverty line. "It is not a commercial consideration but a means of passing resources to the poor," he said.

As a result of the talks, industrialized nations agreed that foreign companies could be forced to adhere to certain national development laws. But delegates said the debate would surely not end that easily.

For that reason the Group of 10 insisted and won agreement that services would only be discussed outside the legal structure of GATT in the new trade round.

Singh said if goods and services were directly linked, major economic powers could force developing nations to open their service sector by threatening to reduce or cut trade in goods.

Behind the differences on how to deal with trade issues are lobbies pushing for protectionist or bilateral solutions to problems of international commerce.

Thomas Donahue, a leader of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), said one way or another the U.S. Congress should take action to cut the growing U.S. trade deficit.

Tourism from Britain revives

By DAVID HOROVITZ

Jerusalem Post Correspondent LONDON. — Tourism from Britain to Israel has bounced back from its April lows, with passenger loads 4 per cent higher this July and August than in the same months last year.

"The market is very strong right now; it was almost impossible to get seats on flights to Israel this summer," said Rafi Baeri, director of the Israel Government Tourist Office (IGTO).

Baeri conceded that the prospect of a holiday in Israel still raises the spectre of terrorism in the vast majority of British minds, "but we are working to change that perception, to promote an image of Israel as a safe, normal, inexpensive and attractive location for a holiday," Baeri said.

"The British public, in general, is quite down to earth, not as easily scared as the Americans," he added. "And that is borne out by the increased tourism figures."

Fares from Britain to Israel have hardly risen since last year, and tickets on scheduled El Al flights can be had for as little as \$245 in the off-season, only \$7.50 more than last year. Baeri added that flights from Britain are cheaper than from the majority of European countries, because the market is far more competitive here.

"Britons accounted for one in three of all charter flights to El Al last year," Baeri said, "and eight out of the 10 major winter package tour operators now sell El Al as a destination."

A few years ago, the IGTO promoted El Al as if it were an independent country, making no mention of the fact that it was tagged on to the foot of Israel. "Nowadays," Baeri said, "it's not a question of dissociating El Al from Israel, but of associating Israel with El Al. We are working to encourage visitors to El Al to take a tour up north, and see the rest of the country. And we're also seeking to promote other Israeli holiday towns, like Netanya, Herzliya and even Tel Aviv, that could do with an influx of British tourists."

Baeri said only 35 per cent of Britain's Jews had ever been to Israel, and are thus being targeted with special campaigns. Among the promotional events scheduled is the "Discover Israel '87 Travel Fair" at London's Wembley Conference Centre on November 30, where various exhibits will highlight different areas of the country, allowing visitors to taste Israel for a day, before trying the real thing.

BANKING ON IT / Pinhas Landau

How Hapoalim lures the customers in

If Bank Hapoalim's customer base has grown rather than shrunk in the last few years, it is due to the bank's new services and the new markets it has developed. Avi Olshanski probably has a lot to do with it.

But in a recent interview with *The Jerusalem Post*, the 50-year-old senior deputy general manager steadfastly refused to take credit for the bank's performance, talking instead solely in terms of the team-player's "we."

Olshanski is now winding up a six-year stint in charge of customer deposits and marketing to take over the bank's international division. In the course of his tenure, Bank Hapoalim, and Israeli banking in general, have changed massively. Yet Olshanski is quick to point out that far greater changes are ahead, and for that reason he is leaving his post with mixed feelings.

Olshanski's five-year tenure, which witnessed the bank-share collapse of October 1983, the general economic crisis and the Bejski Commission and its fallout, was certainly enough to test anyone's mettle. And to those who were added factors peculiar to Bank Hapoalim, in particular the suicide of ex-chairman Ya'acov Levinson in February 1984 after a prolonged and divisive internal struggle. The incident continues to cast a dark shadow over the bank's top echelon.

Nevertheless, the figures show that in 1983-85 Hapoalim continued to do more than hold its own in the key areas of competition under Olshanski's purview, which are also the main concerns of the general bank-using public. In savings schemes, for instance, Hapoalim increased its share of the inflow of new money from 30 per cent to 35 per cent of the total, while in the rapidly developing area of unlinked shkel deposits, its share has been running at 37.40 per cent. Both of these figures compare favourably with its average 33 per cent chunk of Israeli banking.

Beyond these figures, Hapoalim



Elements of success: Avi Olshanski, men and machines.

(Israel Talbi, David Rubingeri)

has adopted a policy of actively projecting a new image, aimed at persuading customers that it is aware of their needs and responds to them.

The task of rebuilding credibility, which was spurred by the bank's share trauma, has been a long and arduous procedure. At Hapoalim it has succeeded better than in some other banks, because of the willingness to think out and implement novel approaches to business, both in how to approach the customer and in what products to offer him.

Olshanski was instrumental in getting Hapoalim's management to accept the theory and practice of "comprehensive counselling," under which the branch personnel are trained to take an overall view of their client's resources, aims and requirements, and to offer them a full range of investments in terms of period, currency, linkage and other factors.

The other side of this development has been the effort to encourage customers to utilize the automated and self-service facilities provided in and outside the branches. With routine transactions taken care of by the machines, the staff can

concentrate on providing more sophisticated services.

Olshanski is emphatic that there have not been — and cannot be — any overnight revolutions, only gradual changes, albeit at an increasing pace. Hapoalim, he says, has responded to changing circumstances by making itself more flexible. It has put a greater stress on retail banking and, he indicates, found this area quite to its liking.

"We have expanded our activities with specific sectors and population groups, such as pensioners, the self-employed — particularly from the free professions — and deepened our links with works committees of major employers," he says. "At the same time, we have maintained our traditional commitment to salary-earners to provide them with the best terms and services possible."

One proof of the validity of this approach is in the savings scheme statistics noted: the Hapoalim emphasis on monthly standing orders for small savers has paid off as large, "one-off" savings have dwindled in the last two years, and monthly sums represent over half of the total amount that is now drawn

to these schemes. Olshanski's other contribution, beyond his input into planning, has been his opening up of better channels of communication between the branches and the head office departments. He himself made a point of touring the branches as often as possible, especially during sales campaigns, pushing some or all of the bank's services.

When talking about the future of the capital markets, even the restrained Olshanski cannot find alternative terminology to "a revolutionary process," in which the government will withdraw and the private sector become dominant. With it, investment possibilities hitherto unknown in Israel, such as certificates of deposit that are genuinely tradeable (unlike today's Taps accounts), and commercial paper, will become possible. While Olshanski's energy and talents will be directed to the bank's new central aim of overseas growth, he has no doubt that Israeli savers and investors will have their attention fully focussed on the emerging opportunities and challenges in their home patch.

Jordan phosphate exports up

AMMAN (Reuters). — Jordan's phosphate exports rose 37.4 per cent in the first half of the year compared with the same period of 1985, Wasif Azar, director-general of the Jordan Phosphate Mining Co., said yesterday.

He did not disclose the prices received by Jordan, the largest phosphate-exporting country after Morocco and the U.S. Azar said production last year totalled 5.92 million metric tons, of which 5.45

million were sold.

He said the mines at Al-Hasa, in southern Jordan, were expected to produce 6.3 million metric tons this year, of which 5.4 million would be exported and the rest sold locally.

The nearby Shidiyah mines are scheduled to start production in the second half of 1986, he said. They will initially yield one million metric tons a year, although they have a three-million metric ton production capacity.

YOU CAN COUNT ON US

We salute the Israelis for the herculean job they have done in getting Israel's economy back on track. There was considerable hurt incurred; great sacrifices were made...but the economy was stabilized.

As Israel now moves towards economic growth, it is important that you know, "You can count on us." We won't stand on the economic sidelines in the USA. We will carry out our long-term commitment to help Israel become financially independent.

We are now celebrating our 10th Anniversary. We will increase our efforts to:

- 1) Attract U.S. high-tech companies to open factories in Israel. We will show them the advantages of raising their corporate flags in Israel to manufacture products for export; to take advantage of the Free Trade Agreement between Israel and the U.S.
- 2) Attract U.S. companies to conduct Research and Development in Israel. We will stress that Israel is the "in place for innovation" and that 50% grants are available to help them develop state-of-the-art products.
- 3) Persuade American companies to buy products carrying the label, "Made in Israel." We will invite retailers, distributors, and manufacturers to look upon Israel as a profitable place for outsourcing.
- 4) Assist Israeli companies to find markets for their products in the U.S. Over the past ten years, we have opened thousands of doors in the U.S. so that Israelis could present their products at the highest level.
- 5) Expand our program in the U.S. to encourage consumers to buy products carrying the label, "Made in Israel."

CEGI is a nonprofit organization. Our 130 U.S. Directors and 26 Israeli Directors are dedicated to expanding business relationships between U.S. and Israeli companies.

We want to create more jobs in Israel. We want to help Israel increase opportunities to keep her best and brightest engineers and scientists working in Israel.

As we move into our next ten years, you can count on us to do our best to help Israel move from economic stability to economic growth.

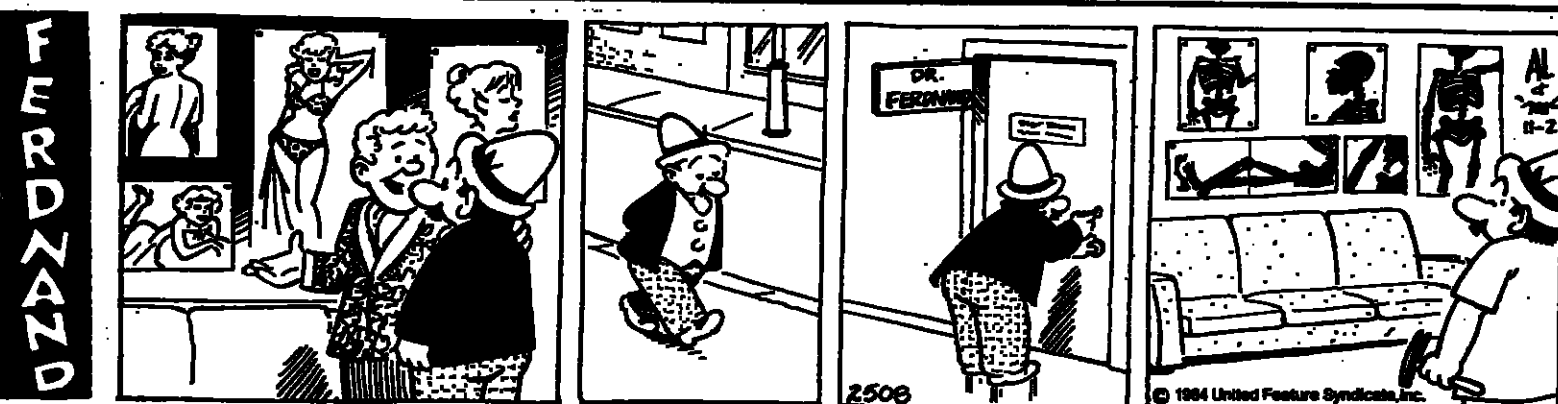
COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH OF ISRAEL

Elmer L. Winter, Chairman

P.S. If you would like a copy of "CEGI's 10th Anniversary Report," write for a free copy:

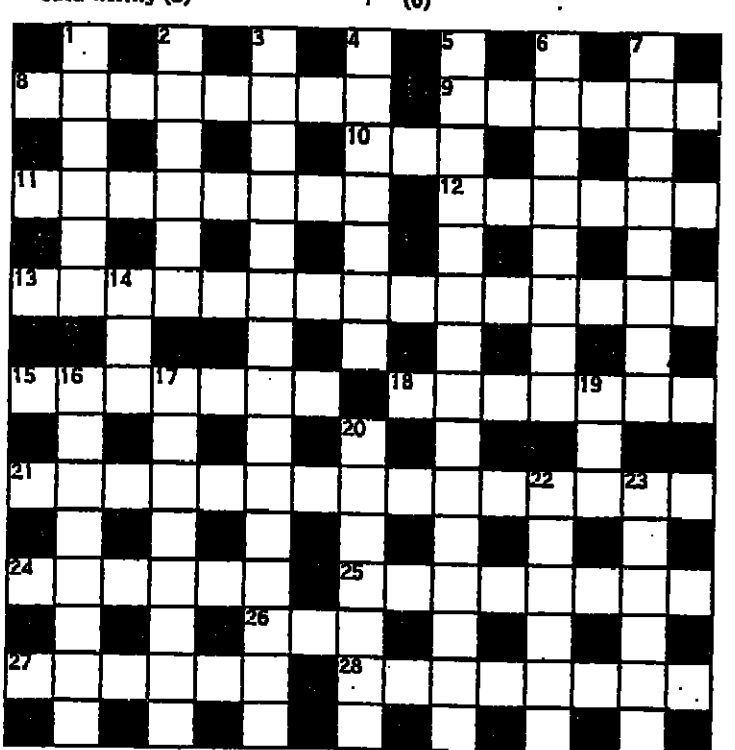
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Tel Aviv, Israel

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5301 North Ironwood Road
Milwaukee, WI 53217 USA



ONE-ON-ONE CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- 8 The cost of a Trinity House guide (8)
 - 9 Greek god of a Roundhead at heart? (6)
 - 10 Does she give this in exchange for her wedding ring? (3)
 - 11 Where the party returns subsequently on Deedee (8)
 - 12 Started to write in major lexicon (6)
 - 13 Stirring sound north of the Border. (Does this let the cat out of the bag?) (5,2,3,5)
 - 15 Coerce a hungry monster (7)
 - 16 Haggard heroine keeping elks in order to make money (7)
 - 21 Cash available for making Venice Italy's first city? (8,7)
 - 24 A sweet recollection of Dubrovnik to Italians (8)
 - 25 Excite curiosity in street repairs (8)
 - 26 Fired when short on something to read? (3)
 - 27 Fast one left behind could be in the soup (6)
 - 28 Given the gear, the Cockney said wittily (8)
- DOWN**
- 1 Hold by force, calling attention to a heavyweight lifter (6)
 - 2 Buck found in Scottish highlands (6)
 - 3 Epicurean friend and how he studies his diet (15)
 - 4 Maroon girl in Cornwall (7)
 - 5 To pine so smacks of cannibalism (3,4,5,3)
 - 6 As the girl in 4 felt amid the alien corn, Keats tells us (8)
 - 7 A dancing wood-hyacinth? (8)
 - 14 Cretan mountain lass (3)
 - 16 Let out for a further tenure (8)
 - 17 Something extra for the present (8)
 - 19 Creature given effort for escaping (3)
 - 20 Like 26, after editing change (7)
 - 22 I join Rex right up to time and break in (6)
 - 23 Wind that could tear us apart (6)



GENERAL ASSISTANCE

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Hadassa Scopus, 818111; Salsam, Salah Eddin, 272315; Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 610108; Dar Aldawa, Herod Gate, 220202.
Tel Aviv: Lev Ha'ir, 68 Ahad Ha'am, 613882; Kupat Holim Meuhedet, 15 Spring, 265200.
Netanya: Hemagen, 13 Sderot Weizman, 22955.
Haifa: Hanassi, 33 Sderot Hanassi, 333312.

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Shalom Zedek (pediatrics), Hadassah Ein Karem (internal, obstetrics, surgery, ophthalmology), Hadassah Scopus (orthopedics), Bikur Holim (E.N.T.).
Tel Aviv: Rokah (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery).
Netanya: Laniado

POLICE 100

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FIRE 102

In emergencies dial 102. Otherwise, number of your local station is in the front of the phone directory.

FIRST AID 101

In emergencies dial 101 in most parts of the country. In addition:

Ashdod 41333 Jerusalem *523133
Ashkelon 23333 Kiron 344442
Bat Yam *561111 Kiryat Shmona *44334
Beer Sheva 74787 Nahariya *23333
Carmel *988555 Netanya *23333
Dor Region *781111 Pithulim *2321111
Eilat 7233 Rehovot *461333
Hadera 22333 Rishon LeZion 942333
Haifa *51223 Safed 30333
Holon 803133 Tel Aviv *240111
Tiberias 90111
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Ramat Golan Centre (24 hours), for help call Tel Aviv, 234818, Jerusalem — 245554, and Haifa 382611.

Jerusalem Institute for Drug Problems. Tel. 683826, 683902, 14 Bethlehem Rd.

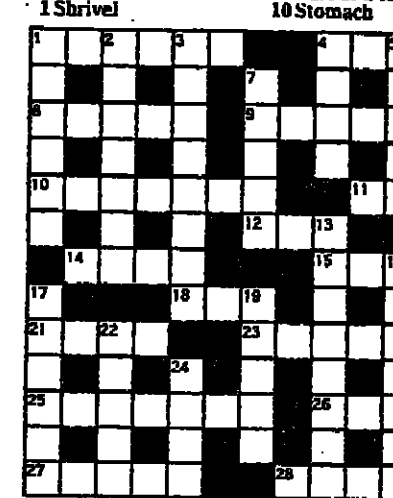
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QUICK CROSSWORD

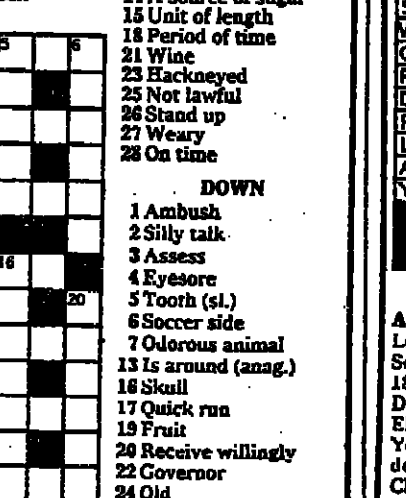
ACROSS

- 1 Strivel
- 4 Show pleasure
- 8 Fermenting agent
- 9 Part of a lock
- 10 Stomach



DOWN

- 11 Trench
- 12 Young goat
- 14 A source of sugar
- 15 Unit of length
- 16 Period of time
- 17 Wine
- 23 Excoyed
- 25 Not lawful
- 26 Stand up
- 27 Weary
- 28 On time



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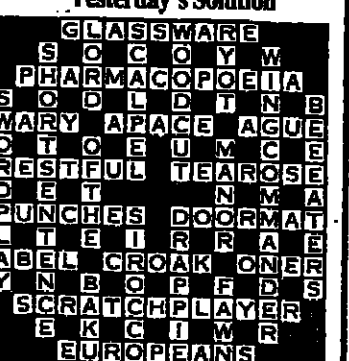
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NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____
CODE _____



Yesterday's Solution



ACROSS: 1 Windy, 4 Wether, 9 Lobster, 10 Acrid, 11 Even, 12 Squeeze, 13 Rot, 14 Ache, 16 Tots, 18 Ape, 20 Iceberg, 21 Char, 24 Dover, 25 Liberty, 26 Earned, 27 Elder, DOWN: 1 Waller, 2 Noble, 3 Yeti, 5 Evacuate, 6 Harvest, 7 Ruder, 8 Frost, 13 Rehearse, 15 Cleaver, 17 Fiddle, 18 Agile, 19 Prayer, 22 Hired, 23 Able.

MARKET PLACE

PINHAS LANDAU

Time to institute ratings

In the U.S., ratings can have one of two quite distinct connotations. They can refer to how popular a TV programme is among the viewing public, and hence refer to the Nielsen ratings, which can make or break careers for entertainers, newscasters and the executives who run the networks.

Ratings can also mean how a financial company is measured in the markets and hence what price and terms investors will demand for investing in it. Whether the money in question is placed in a firm through the markets for commercial paper, the long-term bonds or any other, bar through equity, the rating given to a company by Standard and Poor's or by Moody's is a key factor in how that company is perceived. A drop in the rating for a company will almost always trigger a slide in its share price, and may be an early portent of trouble brewing.

The crucial part of the rating system is that it has to be scrupulously objective, based as far as possible on accounting and financial data and only marginally on interpretation of more subjective factors such as strength of management, position in product markets, innovative stance and so forth. If the firms doing the rating were not objective, they would quickly lose their credibility and hence their customer base.

This is a more powerful incentive to stick to the straight and narrow than any crude or sophisticated bribe that a company could offer them, although there are of course more direct safeguards as well. The net result is a system that, while obviously neither perfect nor foolproof, fulfills a vital role in the smooth functioning of the markets.

There are — it need hardly be pointed out — no ratings companies in Israel. The markets have been far too unsophisticated to support them. Today, however, they are not so unsophisticated as to make ratings unthinkable.

In fact, the gradual development of a non-government bond market, and the willingness of a growing number of people in the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, the banks and the corporate sector to envisage a commercial paper market, is producing more and more talk of the need for somebody to set up a ratings company in Israel. It is recognized that no banking unit, or any group even remotely connected with one of the banks or their subsidiaries, could hope to gain the confidence of the investing public in this delicate task. Nevertheless, the need has been seen, and that makes it only a matter of time before the demand will call forth the supply.

One senior executive suggested recently to this reporter that one of the universities — possibly Tel Aviv — could set up such a company, presumably as a profit-making entity in its own right. Any professors and others in the universities who believe in their own abilities, and in the need to privatize the higher education system by generating more sources of earned income such as this, might be interested in following up on this idea. But in any event, if they don't, some entrepreneurial spirit with the right analytic qualifications no doubt will.

The public would take time to absorb the message that the ratings company could provide it with. In a given sector — real estate, for example — should you buy bonds issued by Africa-Israel or ILDC? Both companies are connected to the Jewish Agency, but there the similarity ends. Although they are both classified as "real estate" companies, they operate in completely different areas.

To the lender, the amount of future profit is secondary in many cases to the degree of security he has regarding return of his capital and payment of interest from income or reserves. In all of this, the availability of ratings would be a triple-aleph advance for the local markets.

Insurers call for reforms in NII

Post Finance Reports
Harold Statchen, chairman of the Chamber of Israeli Insurance Agents, urged the new director-general of the National Insurance Institute, Mordechai Zippori, to press ahead with his plans to revamp the NII along the lines of a regular insurance company.

In a telegram sent to Zippori last week from Tibenias, where 500 insurance agents gathered for a national congress at the Plaza Hotel, Statchen warmly supported the director-general's stated intention of establishing the NII on sound actuarial and financial principles.

He recommended setting-up an advisory committee made up of actuaries and professional insurance personnel, to assist in the planning of the "much-needed reform."

"We see no reason why the NII should not achieve a balance between payments to its insureds and he receipts it takes in," Statchen's telegram noted.

In his address to the convention, Statchen said initial calculations by his organization indicated that the level of payments to recipients of NII payments could rise by up to three times in the wake of a thoroughgoing reform.

Bank of England comes to pound's aid

The Bank of England intervened in currency markets yesterday to defend a weakened pound sterling while the dollar continued a rebound after its recent dive.

The pound dipped to a record low on a trade-weighted basis of 69 per cent of its 1975 value against a basket of currencies, then rebounded on what dealers said was intervention by the Bank of England.

London foreign exchange dealers said the bank bought sterling for Deutschmarks, sending the pound rapidly to 69.5 on the weighted index and up from 2.95 up to 2.9850 marks. The pound also gained almost one cent on the dollar to be quoted at 1.4532, they said.

The run on sterling coincided with a government report forecasting a sharp drop in North Sea oil revenues for the current financial year.

Dealers said sterling was also under pressure from expectations of a deteriorating balance of payments and the possibility of a Labour Party victory over the ruling Conservatives at the next general election. Most political analysts expect a poll next year.

The dollar meanwhile closed in Frankfurt two pence higher than last night at 2.505 marks, just about the rate that obtained early last week before it took a plunge to a five-and-a-half year low at 1.9850 marks last Thursday. The Tokyo market was closed.

It hit that low after U.S. Treasury

Secretary James Baker said a dollar decline may be needed to help erase imbalances in the world economy, unless West Germany and Japan acted to boost their economies to absorb more U.S. and other trade.

The rebound began on weekend reports that European Community central bankers, meeting in Scotland, decided on joint currency market intervention to ease tensions in the European Monetary System because of the mark's rise against the dollar.

Major European currencies are supposed to float in a band in the EMS — the "snake" — and the mark risked getting out of alignment.

The dollar was also helped yesterday by comments from U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige that he expected progress in durable goods industries in coming months after the 2.6 pct order declines reported for August. The Bank of England intervention to buy sterling against the mark further bolstered the dollar, dealers said.

Some foreign exchange dealers also speculated yesterday that West Germany might finally cut its interest rates some time this autumn to promote economic activity as the U.S. has pressed it to do.

But economists in Frankfurt said the Bundesbank is unlikely to do so when its council meets tomorrow for its last session before the coming annual meeting in Washington of the International Monetary Fund.

WORLD BUSINESS IN BRIEF

Libya agrees to sell its Fiat holdings

ROME (Reuters). — Italian Defence Minister Giovanni Spadolini said yesterday that Fiat was buying back Libya's minority stake in its shares, which has long been a source of major embarrassment to Italy's biggest company.

Fiat's Turin headquarters said negotiations were underway over the Libyan stake but had not yet been concluded. Libya, through the Libyan Arab Investment Co. (Lafico), owns an overall stake of nearly 14.50 per cent in the automaker.

Stock market analysts said that based on prices yesterday, when Fiat shares rose 4 per cent on the news to a record high, the Libyan stake would be worth nearly \$3 billion. Its sale represents a considerable profit for Libya, which bought the shares when Fiat was ailing.

Fiat has long wanted to buy back the stake, which for two months was the cause of a U.S. ban on granting a lucrative defence contract to the motor company.

SOVIET TRADE OPERATIONS will no longer be conducted exclusively by the Foreign Trade Ministry the Tass news agency said Monday, in what represents a major reform in the country's economic policy.

More than 20 ministries and 70 large enterprises will be granted the right, starting January 1, to enter foreign markets freely, the agency said. The Foreign Trade Ministry has had a monopoly on all the country's export and import operations for 20 years.

Soviet economists seeking a more decentralized system, and Western businessmen looking to buy and sell in the Soviet market, have complained that the ministry imposes unnecessary bureaucratic obstacles in the way of commerce.

U.S. INFLATION continued at a moderate pace last month, but new orders for big-ticket items fell sharply.

The economy benefited from cheaper energy costs as consumer prices increased a scant 0.2 per cent in August after remaining unchanged in July, the Labour Department said. The inflation rate for the 12 months ended in August was only 1.6 per cent.

But the Commerce Department reported a 2.6 per cent drop in durable-goods orders — the largest fall since March — after a revised 3.4 per cent July increase. New orders received by U.S. manufacturers fell by \$2.8 billion in August from July levels to \$103.4 b.

CHINA SIGNED CONTRACTS yesterday with French and British companies for a \$2.5 billion nuclear power station on Hongkong's doorstep and opposed by many people in the British colony.

The contract, the product of eight years of negotiations, is for two 900 megawatt reactors to be built by France's Framatome company, which will drive turbines provided by Britain's General Electric Co. Most of the power from the Daya Bay station will go to Hongkong, which is due to revert to Chinese control in 1997.

JAPAN DISPLACED THE U.S. as most creditworthy nation in the world this year, according to the American financial magazine Institutional Investor.

Institutional Investor said in its September issue that bankers polled for its semiannual country credit ratings survey "have concluded that the United States is no longer the No. 1 sovereign risk in the world."

But the monthly periodical adds that "the Japanese triumph which comes just two years after Japan supplanted Switzerland as the No. 2-ranked credit, may be short-lived." It notes that Japan is having trouble adjusting to the yen's spurt against the dollar. "There are recession worries and unemployment worries that the Japanese are ill-equipped to deal with," it said.

Rim sells Danish group for \$1.8m.

Post Economic Staff
Rim Industries Ltd., the Jerusalem-based furniture maker, said Monday it had signed an agreement in principle to sell its Danish Group of companies to an unidentified investor for \$1.84 million.

Rim said the buyer would make payment in 18 months in dollar-linked cheques.

The Danish Group, which comprises Danish Interiors Ltd., Danish Plus Ltd. and Danish International Ltd., imports and markets expensive furniture through a chain of stores. Sales last year came to \$9m., equal to about 28 per cent of Rim's total turnover.

Rim said the sale will enable it to concentrate its resources on investment in production and exports, which it said should boost its profitability.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

MARKET STATISTICS

Indices:

General Share Index	115.10+0.14%
Non-Bank Index	146.06+0.55%
Arrangement	101.90-0.13%
Securities	162.62-0.36%
Commerce, Services	175.76+0.49%
Real Estate	189.81+1.28%
Industrials	131.39+0.72%
Textiles	184.86-0.34%
Metals	135.14+0.06%
Electronics	86.45+0.09%
Chemicals	135.34+1.48%
Industrial Invest.	114.09+0.98%
Investment Cos.	141.12+0.16%
General Bond Index	108.36-0.10%
Index-linked Bonds	108.25 UC
Fully-linked	113.02 -0.07
Partially-linked	109.74-0.08%
Dollar-linked Bonds	93.60-0.20%
Short-term 0-2 yrs	108.82 UC
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	108.80 UC
Long-term 5+ yrs	103.75-0.15%

Turnovers:

Shares—total	NIS 8,998,700
Arrangement	NIS 2,874,800
Non-bank	NIS 6,124,100
Bonds—total	NIS 4,424,700
Index-linked	NIS 3,843,800
Dollar-linked	NIS 581,600
Treasury Bills	NIS 10,118,400
Share Movements:	
Advances of which 5%+	145 (153)
Declines of which 5%+	25 (13)
Unchanged	14 (11)
Trading Halt	48 (65)
Bond Market Trends:	
Index-linked	128 (106)
3% fully-linked	10 (5)

SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name	Price	Volume	%
COMMERCIAL BANKS			
Maritime 1	1075	760	+0.5
General non-arr.	22890	12	-0.0
First Int'l	3495	1040	+1.7
FIBI	4130	6486	+3.0

COMMERCIAL BANKS			
Union 0.1	57890	53	+0.2
Discount	38550	551	-0.3
Mizrahi	31930	38	-
Hapoalim r.	52700	1379	-0.5
General A	134450	43	-0.6
Leumi 0.1	33590	2088	-
Fin. Trade	45800	-	-

MORTGAGE BANKS			
Leumi Mort. r.	5010	419	+1.4
Dev. Mort.	1885	1186	-0.5
Mishkan r.	2280	113	-
Tefahot r.	12880	49	-
Mervar	5550	16	-

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS			
Agrie C	58300	25	-
Ind. Dev. DD	71058	-	-
Cial Lending 0.1	20300	12	-
INSURANCE			
Ararat 0.1 r.	1158	485	-0.1
Hesarel r.	253	9435	0.9
Phoenix 0.1	705	2072	-4.7
Hermeshmer	7050	-	-
Menorah 1	2055	-	-0.2
Sahar	5350	615	-
Zion Hold. 1	8100	20	-

REAL ESTATE, BUILDING AND AGRICULTURE			
Azorim	711	3881	-
Elion	no trading	-	-
Africa real 0.1	34700	92	-0.8
Daniner	4850	898	+2.0
Prop. & Bldg.	2550	2356	+2.6
Bayseide 0.1	4100	57	-2.4
ILDC r.	51000	227	-0.8
Rasor r.	7850	422	+2.6
Hadarim	1310	8042	+4.8

INDUSTRIALS			
Dubek b	3280	-	-
Priz-2 r.	1419	1115	-
Sunfrost	8919	7	-
Elite	15500	83	+1.0
Adger	1250	1041	-
Argaman r.	13500	129	-2.2
Delta G 1	2645	1024	-
Maquette 1	3500	531	-
Eagle 1	no trading	-	-
Parat 0.1 r.	3400	450	-
Schoellerline	13750	101	-
Rogosin	3080	1055	+0.3
Urban 0.1 r.	7750	71	+0.6
Le. Gen Co. 1 r.	2150	3851	+0.9
Zion Cables	2334	425	+1.5
Pekker Steel	12425	101	-
Elbit	361000	7	-

TRADE & SERVICES			
Mair Ezra	6647	430	-
Supersol 2	5550	1677	+4.1
Delex	3235	1252	-
Lightage	14360	31	+1.0
Cold Storage	1920	852	-
Dan Hotels	1780	281	-1.7
Yarden Hotel	2909	110	-3.0
Hilton 1	16703	16.2	+5.0
Team	1625	1537	+2.0

ELRON			
Art	272001	2	+0.7
Chel Electronics	28950	1	-
Spectronix 1	1700	1487	-2.8
A.T.T. 1	1835	369	-
Union 0.1	no trading	-	-
Ackerstein 1	930	1715	+1.3
Agan 5	18700	28	+2.7
Mizrahi	2508	294	+7.4
Dexar	4120	345	+3.0
Fertilisers	4751	7	-5.0
Heils Chem.	550	12887	+1.7
Teva r.	61500	284	+1.7
Dead Sea r.	4400	1483	-1.9
Petrochem.	589	13088	-0.5
Nuca Chem.	no trading	-	-
Nezarom	13580	92	-4.9
Hedera Paper	21800	124	-1.6
Central Trade	6780	346	+2.3
Koor p.	5280000	0.4	-
Cial Inds.	1202	5143	+0.2

INVESTMENT COMPANIES			
IDB Dev. r.	3855	1568	-
Elion	3180	1132	+0.8
Alk 1	248	3305	-1.1
Gahel	288	220	-0.9
Israel Corp. 1	5500	887	-
Wolfson 1 r.	114000	-	-
Hapoalim Inv.	6070	2611	+3.8
Leumi Invest.	no trading	-	-
Discount Invest.	2253	2427	-
Mizrahi Invest.	15000	22	-2.6
Cial 10	790	2581	-
Lendaco 0.1	no trading	-	-
Palm 0.1	9427	109	+6.1

OIL EXPLORATION			
Paz Oil Expl.	14300	63	-
J.O.E.L.	2422	905	-

ABBREVIATIONS:			
a.o. sellers only	b. buyers only	b. bearer	r. registered

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Egyptian businessman Hani 'Abadah Nur (left) learns about drip irrigation systems made by Kibbutz Metzger Metzgerplas factory yesterday at Agritech. (Ippa)

Katz-Oz hits publicity on China

Agricultural and related exports will reach \$2b.

By AVI TEMKIN

Israel's exports of agricultural goods and related products will come to some \$2 billion this year, Deputy Agriculture Minister Avraham Katz-Oz told a press conference yesterday. He said half of the total would come from sales of agricultural inputs and machinery.

Speaking to reporters visiting Agritech, the agricultural technology fair in Tel Aviv, Katz-Oz said that the development of these exports was only possible because Israel had an active and strong farm sector. He added that the government should take this into consideration when determining agricultural policy and the extent of its support for the sector.

Katz-Oz said that except for field crops, Israeli agriculture will enjoy an excellent year. But the government must give farmers the necessary help to pull them through the period needed to cope with the changes made necessary by the world crisis in field crops, he added.

"Agriculture in Israel is in excellent shape, it is the farmers who are facing a difficult situation," he declared, indicating that temporary government aid was what was needed to tide the sector over.

Katz-Oz harshly criticized the publicity given last week to a planned visit by a Chinese delegation to the fair. He said that after Israel Television aired the reports he received a message from China indicating their delegation would not be arriving due to the publicity. "I was forced to send a formal apology

to Peking," he said.

Katz-Oz defended Agritech against charges that it encouraged the sale of Israeli agricultural knowledge to its competitors. "We want to operate in an open world, and to trade with that world. We cannot simply live behind closed doors," he said.

Yitzhak Oded adds:

Some 60,000 visitors had been to the Tel Aviv Fair Grounds as of the middle of Tuesday, the organizers of the Agritech fair said yesterday. Some 140,000 are expected before it closes Thursday evening.

Among the most notable visitors was a group of 100 farmers from the south Lebanon security zone. The group was headed by Charbel Barakat, deputy commander of the South Lebanese Army and was escorted by an agricultural officer in the IDF liaison unit to south Lebanon.

One of the group, which included Moslems, Christians and Druse, said he had come to look but not to buy.

IN THE RED. — The U.S. budget was in deficit \$27.91 billion in August, compared with a deficit of \$27.60b. 2 years earlier, the Treasury Department said. In July, the budget deficit was \$22.23.

THE JERUSALEM POST

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No bear hugs needed

MEETINGS between the foreign ministers of Israel and the Soviet Union under the protective canopy of the UN during the annual session of the General Assembly have become a well-nigh routine substitute for normal diplomatic ties between the two countries since these were broken off by the Kremlin in June 1967. Such meetings have helped the Soviets maintain a pretence of even-handedness between the Arabs and Israel befitting a big power which aspires to a major role in Middle East affairs, yet without breaking its vow to its Arab clients to keep the Jewish state in the diplomatic doghouse until it mended its ways.

Israel, for its part, found it advantageous to make use of this high-level channel of communication with the Kremlin, not least in the expectation that it might in due course lead to improvement in relations, even to their full restoration. The only foreign minister who actually turned down an opportunity to confer with his Soviet opposite number, at that time Andrei Gromyko, was the late Moshe Dayan. His successor, Yitzhak Shamir, did not follow the example.

Last Monday another such meeting – the first in two years – was held at the UN, but with Israel being represented by its foreign minister-to-be, and for the moment still its premier.

Special interest was attached to this meeting in the light of the fact that Israel had made diplomatic normality, along with freedom for Soviet Jews to make aliyah, conditions of the Soviet Union's participation in the mooted international conference on the Middle East. It remains to be seen, however, whether Shimon Peres's conversation with Eduard Shevardnadze will result in any change.

On leaving the meeting, and even more so on returning home from it, Mr. Peres hedged carefully and was deliberately vague in his assessment.

He had been pleasantly surprised by Mr. Shevardnadze's serious and business-like approach, and by the Soviet foreign minister's readiness to listen and speak up on a wide range of subjects, including Jewish emigration. Also, Mr. Peres said, "We agreed to keep in touch and to take steps that might bring about normalization in relations between the Soviet Union and Israel." This was ambiguous enough to mean almost anything, from a privately declared Soviet intention to slowly resume ties – to next-to-nothing.

The use of the word "normalization" in the Israel-Soviet context is, however, in itself fraught with danger.

Shortly before he met with Mr. Shevardnadze, the premier explained to a group of Jewish leaders in New York that "Russia is not our enemy, but their one-sidedness is our enemy." Except for a brief period between 1947 and 1950, one-sidedness was the hallmark of a Soviet attitude towards Zionism and Israel, even before the post-Six Day War rupture. It made the usual asymmetry prevailing in relations between the Soviet Union and most "capitalist" states seem a model of harmony by comparison.

The presence of a Soviet ambassador in Tel Aviv and of an Israeli ambassador in Moscow did not prevent the Soviets from throwing the most elementary civilities of diplomacy to the wind in their treatment of the Jewish state.

Times, it is true, have changed. It now appears that the Soviet Union needs not only Washington's but also Israel's consent to move back to the centre of Middle East diplomacy. This could be of interest to Israel itself, if it denoted some readiness by the Soviets to put their mad dogs in the region under a leash.

But to the Kremlin – judging by its official statements – it appears normal that Israel should pay for being treated as a normal state: and that the payment should be in the form of a disavowal of interest in Soviet Jews – and a complete overhaul of Israel's policy towards the Arabs.

For once, it must be made clear to the Kremlin, normalization must be based on strict mutuality. The plainest indication that the Soviet Union is ready for this would be to resume the Helsinki talks.

POSTSCRIPTS

P.S. SOARING cruelty to animals in Britain has battered the image of a nation of animal-lovers.

The latest figures from the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals show that the number of cruelty cases investigated last year rose by more than a third to 64,678, the highest level in the charity's history.

"I do hope these figures warn the British public to stop being complacent about being seen as a nation of animal-lovers," a director of the RSPCA told the press.

Among incidents reported in the past year to the RSPCA, he cited the case of a group of young hooligans who tormented a dog in a house, put it inside a gas oven and roasted it alive.

He also spoke of a couple who arrived home at their 11th-floor flat drunk, became annoyed at their barking dog and then threw it over a balcony to its death.

Another couple left their pet dog at home when they went on holiday to Spain, came back two weeks later and found it starved to death.

He said a reason for the soaring cruelty was that Britain had become a more violent society. He added that the RSPCA received more than a million telephone calls last year.

P.S. THE U.S. MAILS are bugged – not by microphones but by the dreaded Khapra beetle, which destroys grain and other food products. The U.S. Department of Agriculture says thousands of packages mailed to America from Israel and other Middle Eastern and Asian countries are being returned to sender because they could contain the beetle. Checks of some of the packages that arrive from this region at the rate of some 3,000 a week contained dried and salted seeds and nuts, as well as rice and flour – all perfect host materials for the beetles. J.S.I.

U.S., ISRAEL

(Continued from Page One)

tone of Shevardnadze's UN speech. They noted that it contained none of the usual anti-Israeli hostility.

They also pointed out that the Peres-Shevardnadze meeting was originally scheduled for 30 minutes, but lasted for 75 minutes.

While no one was anticipating any immediate change in Soviet policy, there was a strong sense in Washington that the Kremlin leadership was still anxious to improve ties with Israel.

Walter Ruby adds from the United Nations:

The Soviet Foreign Ministry's senior spokesman said yesterday that diplomatic relations between Israel and the Soviet Union are "not on the horizon."

Speaking at a press conference soon after Shevardnadze had spoken at the General Assembly, spokesman Gennadi Gerasimov said that relations between Israel and the Soviet Union could come about "only after the completion of a Middle East peace settlement." Speaking in frequently sarcastic terms, Gerasimov noted that in 1948, the

Soviet Union had "supported Israel" and had been "present at the creation of the state." He added, however, that "sometimes the child does not grow up to expectations." However, asked if the Soviet Union had erred in supporting the creation of Israel, Gerasimov replied: "No, it was not a mistake. The mistake was Israel's policy towards its Arab neighbours."

In his speech earlier, Shevardnadze, too, had noted that "The State of Israel owes its existence to, among others, the Soviet Union." Gerasimov confirmed that the Peres-Shevardnadze meeting had been "business-like," but said "In future, Israel must stop its aggression and must withdraw its troops from territories it occupies."

Asked by The Jerusalem Post if the Soviet Union was concerned about plans by the Jewish community here to mass 400,000 protesters in Washington, if Soviet leader Gorbachev and President Reagan hold a summit there, Gerasimov replied: "The authorities in Washington should be concerned about finding hotel space for so many people."

The nurses' strike – pay now or pay later

Yosef Goell

THERE are times when a news snippet serves to highlight and explain highly complicated affairs. Thus with the strike of the hospital nurses, too. In a news report earlier this week, it was noted in passing, that Hillel Dudai, who is representing the Treasury in making sure that the negotiations with the nurses drag out until their inexperienced leaders are worn down, has himself served notice that he will be quitting his government job to seek employment in the private sector. He is claiming that he simply cannot make ends meet on his government salary, the equivalent of that of a deputy director-general.

One may assume that Mr. Dudai is motivated among others by a socio-economic reality whose larger context was reported by the midnight television news earlier this week. In that report it was noted that the five top officials of Bank Leumi earned between them an average monthly salary \$22,800 in 1985. The bank's recent ousted chairman, Ernest Japhet, presumably earned much more.

In order to understand what lies behind the strike of the hospital nurses it is essential to realize that they are motivated by the same motivations that move Messrs. Dudai, Japhet and company: the desire to lead an easier life. Whereas life in Bank Leumi, and in the boardrooms of the other government-subsidized banks of the realm, has been getting distinctly easier and posher, life for the hospital nurses has been getting distinctly worse. So much worse, that a growing number of them have decided that the hassle and the erstwhile idealism simply weren't worth it any longer, and they have quit.

That is the main factor that has made the lot of the remaining hospital nurses even worse than objective developments would warrant.

THE trouble with the present situation is that even a break in the impasse that would win the hospital nurses a 10, 20, or 30 per cent salary increase would not solve their problem. For their real problem is overwork rather than underpay. There is good reason to believe that it would take something much closer to a 100 per cent salary rise to persuade a large number of former hospital nurses who have quit over the years to return to work under existing conditions, and it should be obvious that the Treasury cannot even approve an ineffective 30 per cent salary increase, much less something two or three times that size.

It would seem at the present time, with the nurses' leadership feeling that both the Treasury and the Histadrut have simply been leading them on and exploiting their inexperience as union leaders, that it will take at least one dramatic death of a hospital patient that the media can attribute to the strike, to bring the opposing sides to accept some sort of compromise. I write this somewhat cynically, for the fact of the matter is that, by definition, some patients in hospital are always dying. Just during the past week I spent several nights caring for my elderly mother in hospital, and I can attest that even on nights when there were no sanctions it was physically impossible for the nurses on duty to look after all the seriously ill patients adequately.

The trouble is that patient deaths that are the result of the permanent shortage of nursing staff, or of mistakes on the part of overworked nurses and doctors, are never reported as such. That does not mean that they don't occur. It is quite likely that any such deaths that do occur during these days and nights which the interested parties will be able to fob off to the media as resulting directly from the nurses' sanctions will bring the intervention of our newly returned prime minister, who will proceed to pull out of his hat the agreement that has eluded the negotiators for months.

IN order for it to be even half-way effective in regard to the real problem – the need to attract thousands of nurses back to the hospital – it will have to concentrate on the issues of working conditions rather than merely on salary levels. It should be clear, however, that improved working conditions may cost the Treasury even more than salary rises. The advantage lies in the ability to tailor them to the needs of the hospital nurses without having to award them automatically, to other sectors.

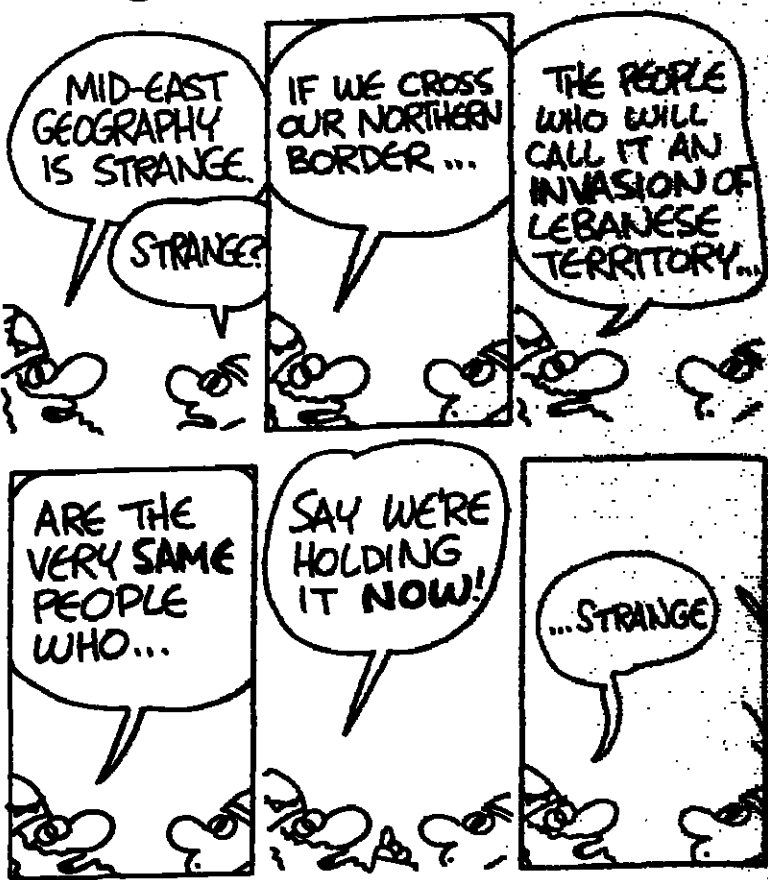
What is needed is a readiness to entertain new ideas and a flexibility in their application. For example, while it is doubtful that even a 30 per cent salary rise would attract any new or former nurses to the hospitals, giving two days off for every Shabbat or night shift worked might just do the trick. That, and the grant of two-month annual vacations such as the schoolteachers get, instead of the present one month.

The Treasury, of course, will yell that it has no money for such frills. The only possible answer to such an argument is that if there is no money for the staff needed for adequate hospital care, hospital departments, and possibly even entire hospitals, should be shut down. For what has really been happening is that the Treasury and the Ministry of Health have been trying to implement far-going budget cuts on the back of the hospital nurses. The nurses have every right to resist such cynical attempts.

Such proposals and others, are, however, only short-term palliatives. The issue that the strike of the hospital nurses has served to highlight is that of the workday ethos of Israel.

Over the years a great disparity has emerged and been consciously fostered between the work loads and conditions and pay of employees in the public and private sectors. It is a fair bet that a significant majority of the people in the private sector are overpaid – by the standards of what the Israeli economy can afford. On

Dry Bones



the other hand, all Israeli governments have lent their hand to assuring that the workers in the public sector be underpaid. The result has often been that the workers in that sector have repaid such a perfunctory public employer with shoddy work, and at times no work at all.

IN the case of teachers this has often meant poor education, which one doesn't notice immediately, but which has an insidious long-term effect. In the case of clerical workers in government offices it has meant horrible inefficiency and scandalous levels of service to the public. If the hospital nurses are ever driven into a similar mood it could mean higher mortality rates, and greater human suffering.

These are the really hard problems of government from which our government leaders flee as from the plague. If I began with a news snippet, let me end with another: This week six cabinet ministers were abroad. Not that the nurses' strike would have been solved any quicker if they all would have been here. But

it's a good comment on our leaders' order of priority. One should also mention that one of the reasons for the procrastination in the desultory talks that have been going on with the nurses since their strike in June, was that Mr. Dudai felt, in a convenient time, to go abroad himself.

Is it any wonder that these peripheral goings-on have enraged the nurses' inexperienced leadership, and has driven them to believe that one of the reasons the Treasury is treating them in such cavalier fashion is that they are largely a women's profession and that with women anything goes.

They might be exaggerating their sensitivity somewhat but the fact remains that government negotiators would never treat Electric Corporation union negotiators, for example, in the same fashion. The government representatives should be aware that it would save their side quite a bit of money, in the final compromise that will be hammered out, if they treated the nurses more civilly.

Rolling into a state of confusion

Meir Ronnen

TRAFFIC ACCIDENT FIGURES have subsided of late to the level of the merely shocking. As we all know, traffic accidents are caused by drunken, ignorant, paranoid, careless or tired drivers, as well as pedestrians of the same ilk.

Traffic accidents are also caused by traffic authorities. While it is very difficult to administer preventive medicine to individuals – we can only punish offenders who survive and

bury those who don't – it ought to be easy to administer medicine to local authorities. But who is to pick up the spoon?

Consider the following. The Jerusalem Traffic Department, in its wisdom, redesigned the western entrance and exit from the city in order to improve traffic flow. This was achieved at the expense of safety, for the multi-lane, complicated, swirling, triple intersection creates merging traffic at several crucial points; and requires drivers to change traffic lanes over very short distances in order to get to where they wish to go.

Furthermore, this can be achieved only by drivers who have learned the drawbacks of the situation – newcomers are at particularly high risk.

The whole system at the west end of the city hinges on cars keeping to their own lanes. There are five lanes in front of Binyanei Ha'uma that split in different directions and four in front of the service stations at the exit to the city which rapidly become five, with only two of them going to Tel Aviv. For many months the road markings of all these lanes have been obliterated and entirely invisible at night.

The result: the night ride to the beginning of the Tel Aviv highway resembles a race, with every driver for himself over a kilometre of high hazard.

The Jerusalem Traffic Department has never solved the problem of keeping Tel Aviv-bound traffic in the same lanes. Today, some of the traffic coming from Binyanei Ha'uma finds itself in the lane turning left to Givat Shaul. Traffic coming from Rehov Yirmiyahu finds itself in the lane leading to the new Ramot road. The only way to get out of the city is to ignore the almost-invisible lane markings.

All this is the result of a cardinal

error in road design, for which the Jerusalem Traffic Department must be called to account.

It is axiomatic that high-speed, high-volume traffic must be channelled from the outset with the use of clear overhead signs, with no driver being allowed to change lanes. Jerusalem traffic experts have been abroad often enough to see how this is achieved elsewhere. Municipal objections to overhead, above-lane signs for aesthetic reasons are simply not valid. The Jerusalem Traffic Department should be devoted to preventing accidents and saving lives, instead of creating situations that put the safety of drivers in jeopardy.

READERS' LETTERS

PENN ALUMNI

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, – We are organizing and expanding the University of Pennsylvania Israel Alumni Club, and would like to reach all Penn alumni, students and faculty members presently in Israel.

In addition to setting up a home hospitality network and a professional resource network, we are now busy planning a reception to welcome Penn students and faculty on leave in Israel. The reception and lecture will be held on November 30 in Jerusalem.

To reach as many fellow Pennsylvanians as possible, we would like to hear from anyone who has not received our last newsletter, in February 1986. Please address all letters to: P.O.B. 9266, Jerusalem 91090.

CHANITA GOODBLATT, President
MURRELL KOHN, Treasurer
University of Pennsylvania
Israel Alumni Club
Jerusalem.

WRONG PICTURE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, – To the best of my recollection, the picture you published with your article of September 12, "A living symbol," was one of the trial of Rudolf Hoes, commander of Auschwitz, and not that of Rudolf Hess, Hitler's deputy. BEN SCHALOM Jerusalem.

Mr. Schalom is right; we erred. – Ed.

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – On August 19, my husband and our son, aged 1½, went for a day to Haifa to celebrate the end of the summer holidays. After a full day, they boarded the 921 Egged bus to Hadera. This bus drive ended in a terrible crash, which injured 26 people, including my son, killed a 17-year-old boy who stood at the bus stop on the other side of the road and one passenger – my husband.

The police summoned me to the Rambam hospital in Haifa. The deputy head of the hospital and two social workers received me with utmost courtesy. The doctors took me to the intensive care department where my husband lay unconscious, unrecognizable and attached to life-support machinery. At first glance, I knew with sinking heart that the news could only be either bad or worse, and I asked the deputy director of the hospital if he could tell me the exact situation. He called the doctor in charge of the department who told me, very rudely and, I may

say, angrily, that my husband was critically injured and could only live a few hours. I thanked him politely. I did not weep or make any kind of embarrassing scene, and said I would prepare myself.

My husband in fact survived 48 hours. During this time, this doctor never spoke to me again, never even looked in my direction, not even to say "good morning" when he arrived back on duty. I sat day and night in a corner, largely outside in the open air on the emergency stairs. The first night, two nurses kindly offered me tea and told me to be brave. The rest of the nurses averted their eyes and obviously felt embarrassed. I felt like a leper.

The intensive care department in a hospital is not a cheery place. No one lying there is in good shape. But the anguished relatives outside are not in good shape either and they, for the most part, are conscious, which the patients inside are usually not.

WAITING FOR DEATH

There is nothing to be ashamed about and certainly no reason to be surly or rude. The staff who work in such a place should surely know that. No one expects them to spend hours discussing complicated medical data with us who understand so little. But would a smile or a pat on the hand be so hard to conjure up?

There was another doctor on the ward. He confused me further by stopping once or twice to tell me that there had been an "improvement." This actually was an unnecessary step since I tortured myself for hours on the prospects of my husband remaining a living vegetable, as his head was hardly there any more.

I finally called an eminent brain surgeon friend to whom the surly doctor would talk, and in 10 minutes, this friend explained to me that my husband was, from the moment of the accident, irretrievably brain-damaged and that his death was a mere technicality. Indeed, he

died two hours later.

But why could no one have explained this to me in such simple terms before? With a little humanity and the minimum of considerate behaviour, it could have been far less bitter.

The sad thing is that gentle and civilized behaviour in all fields of our society is regarded as superfluous. Yet it is one thing for which no one would have to allot any budgets. This would simply be a nicer place to live and we would have another reputation than "those bloody rude Israelis" which is how we are now known worldwide.

JACQUELINE ROKOTNITZ
Kibbutz Givat Haim-Meuhad.

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